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The apathy of the Chinese in matters of patriotism is strikingly illustrated by the indifference with which they view the continued holding of Peking by foreign troops. The capital of China and its seaport have been held by foreign soldiers ever since the Boxer rebellion in 1900. This garrison of outside troops consists of 303 officers and 5,698 men. Of this total the only nations having more than a thousand men are England with 2,006 men and 119 officers; France with 1,164 men and 63 officers, and Japan with 1,086 men and 62 officers. Viceroy Shuan Shih-Kai, recently dismissed, did much for the building up of a Chinese army, according to Yenjin, a magazine published in Peking by Japanese scholars, and translated by the Literary Digest. In 1902 this viceroy was granted 6,000,000 taels, or about \$8,400,000, a year to be expended on the training of his new army. This marked the beginning of China's earnest efforts to rehabilitate her huge, unwieldy military forces after the modern method. The old army, or armies, of the Celestial Empire numbered 650,178 men, each province having a separate force at the disposal of its governor. These various forces, differing in origin, constitution, and control, had no mutual cohesion. In spite of the difficulties attending the remodeling of such an army, Yuan Shih-Kai was enabled to enroll a body of men armed and trained after a European model. The grand maneuvers held at the walled city of Hohien in 1905 called forth universal admiration. The fine condition of efficiency and discipline in the new army was palpable. At that time China had six divisions, all trained after modern methods; to-day there are about eleven divisions, of which six are stationed in North China, while the remainder are distributed among several southern provinces. It is China's plan to complete the reorganization of her military power by 1922, when she will have 36 divisions, which will include 500,000 officers and men. Reduction in the foreign garrisons undoubtedly would have taken place in the last year if the death of the Dowager Empress and the Emperor had not created so much unrest throughout the empire. Sixty-eight of the 119 British officers in China and 1,496 of the 2,006 men are natives of India.

If there were any need of evidence to show that Representative Hobson of Alabama is a man of courage as well as of conviction, it would be furnished by his speech in favor of the passage of the bill permitting the restoration to the rolls of the Army of the members of the 25th Infantry, so summarily dismissed for alleged participation in the Brownsville affair. "This three minutes," said Mr. Hobson, in commencing his speech, "will cost me a contest in my district and may cause my defeat for re-election. I wore the uniform of the United States for eighteen years, and I have never known a case where an officer or an enlisted man was punished at all severely without a court of inquiry. I know that he is not allowed to be punished to the extent of thirty days' imprisonment without a court-martial. When these crimes were committed at Brownsville the President of the United States should have ordered all officers and men to remain within the barracks and should have ordered a court of inquiry, followed by a court-martial, and should have established the guilt and punished the guilty there. But he did not. He has scattered the guilty and the innocent to the four winds and prevented the execution of justice. Mr. Speaker, I saw black men on San Juan Hill; I have seen them before Manila. A black man took my father wounded from the field of Chancellorsville. Black men remained on my grandfather's plantation after the proclamation of emancipation, and took care of my mother and grandmother. The white man is supreme in this country; he will remain supreme. That makes it only the more imperative

that he should give absolute justice to the black man and we ought not to make a party measure of this." This accords with what we have said from the beginning concerning this affair, and it is high credit to Mr. Hobson that he is willing to defy the sentiment of the locality on whose good-will he is dependent for his seat in Congress rather than yield anything of his convictions as to the truth. The public scandal which has resulted from the arbitrary departure from the usual routine of military administration in the case of the colored soldiers at Brownsville is a lesson which will, we hope, be remembered.

"War," said Senator Elihu Root at a dinner given in his honor by the Peace Society in New York last Saturday, "comes to-day as the result either of actual or threatened wrong by one country to another, or as the result of a suspicion by one country that another intends to do it wrong, and upon that suspicion instinct leads the country that suspects the attack to attack first; or, from bitterness of feeling, dependent in no degree whatever upon substantial questions of difference, and that bitterness of feeling leads to the suspicion, and the suspicion in the minds of those who suspect and who entertain the bitter feeling is justification for war. It is their justification to themselves. The least of these three causes of war is actual injustice. * * * Questions which can be disposed of without the slightest difficulty between countries really friendly are insoluble between countries really unfriendly. And the feelings between the peoples of different countries are the products of the acts and the words of the peoples of the countries themselves, not of their government. Insult, contemptuous treatment, bad manners, arrogant and provincial assertion of superiority is the chief cause of war to-day. Now this is the subject for you to deal with. The government cannot reach it. Laws cannot control it; public opinion, public sentiment, must deal with it, and when the public opinion has risen to that height all over the world that the people of each country treat the peoples of every other country with that human kindness that binds home communities together, you will see an end of war, and not until then."

These are words of wisdom, and we hope they were duly pondered by the members of the Peace Society who listened to Mr. Root, for they may serve to cure them of the strange delusion that wars are fomented by the men in arms and that if we could get rid of military and naval establishments the white wings of the angel of peace would overshadow the world. Or are they incapable of understanding that it is the strong man armed who keeps his goods in peace or of recognizing the truth so forcibly expressed by the gentleman whose experience in the State Department, as well as in the War Department, has enabled him to understand the real cause of the international differences that lead to war? It will be observed that Mr. Root gives no encouragement to the foolish and wicked outcry against military and naval establishments which is misleading the professed advocates of peace to their confusion and to the great injury of the country whose interests they profess to be serving. They make a great noise but we question whether they represent anyone but themselves. Two hundred replies have been received to a letter sent out by The Christian Herald asking a large number of prominent men and women, including United States Senators, Congressmen, government officials, governors of states, jurists, mayors, bishops, presidents of universities, authors, artists, admirals, generals and capitalists to answer these questions: "What is the most important task before the new administration under President Taft? What one great thing should be achieved by the incoming Taft administration?" There is significance in the fact that only nine of these two hundred favored a reduction of the Army and Navy, while fifty-eight expressed themselves in favor of a larger Navy. Eleven favored an increase of pay for the Army and Navy.

The conference called by Great Britain to determine as many definite principles of maritime international law as possible capable of being used for the government of the proposed International Prize Court under the twelfth convention of the second Hague peace conference, held last year, has reached its conclusions and its findings were signed and sealed by the delegates at London Feb. 26. The code to regulate naval warfare will be published simultaneously in the capital of each country represented on March 20. Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U. S. N., one of the American delegates, sailed for home on March 3 with Mrs. Stockton. The Admiral brings with him the documents for America, which are to be submitted to the Senate. The New York Tribune reports that among the subjects on which the conference unanimously agreed are those of blockade, of continuous voyage and of contraband and free lists, over which there has been so much disputing. The one point upon which agreement was not obtained, and which has therefore been left for consideration at some future time, is that relating to the conversion of merchant ships into ships of war. As the Tribune well says: "With each nation left to be a law unto itself in this matter, the suggestion is obvious, and should be irresistible, of the need of developing our own mercantile fleet comparably with our Navy."

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of some months ago reference was made to the indifference of the American to any language but his own, and his unwillingness to learn a foreign tongue. We are pleased to note that Major General Weston, commanding the Division of the

Philippines, in a circular dated Dec. 14 last, sought to impress upon officers of his division the importance of acquiring a real working knowledge of the Spanish language, both spoken and written. Such a course could well be made a subject of post graduate work under the provisions of G.O. 124, W.D., 1905, and it is suggested to post and other commanders that they organize such courses. There would be no objection to the voluntary organization of Spanish classes in the garrison school. The circular invites attention to the "increased value to the government of every officer who adds a competent knowledge of a foreign language to his stock of professional capabilities." Qualification in Spanish, or other language, will be entered upon officers' efficiency records. F. W. Gooding, American Consul, writes to Daily Consular and Trade Reports, of the success of an American traveling salesman who recently visited Montevideo, Uruguay, and succeeded where other northern drummers had failed. His chief asset was a knowledge of the Spanish language which he had acquired in the Philippines. With this and an understanding of Latin character, he soon placed himself on terms almost of friendship with some of the leading merchants, who gave him large orders and thus opened the way to him for a gratifying success there and in Brazil.

The census of Cuba ordered in 1907 has been completed under direction of Victor H. Olmsted, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. The book, containing the data obtained by the census investigators, will soon be issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. We have given some of the statistics found in this report. Further reference to it shows that the most populous province is Havana, with 538,010; Santa Clara next, with 457,431 inhabitants. The six largest cities in the order of size are Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Cienfuego, Camaguey and Cardenas, of which Havana leads with a population of 207,159, none of the others reaching 50,000. The density of the island's population is 46.4 per square mile. The proportion of males to females is 1,074,882 to 974,098. The whites numbered 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent. of the whole. The number of Chinese is 11,837. Pure negroes number 274,272, and the mixed are 334,695. Of the whites 1,224,539 were native, and of the 203,637 foreign born the United States contributed 6,713 and Spain the rest. Less than one-half of the native-born voters were able to read and write. Thirty-one per cent. of the children attended school, against a percentage of 15.7 in 1899. The trade increase is shown by a gain of 131 per cent. in exports, or from forty-nine millions in 1899 to 114 millions in 1907. The principal trade has been with the United States. Trade with Spain has fallen off greatly.

The House Military Committee having decided not to report the bill H.R. 23448, to authorize the reinstatement of the West Point cadets dismissed last year for hazing, it is evident that the arguments of the Superintendent for the upholding of discipline as required by Regulations, as against the War Secretary's resort to the dictionary to determine the degree of the young men's sin, had the greater weight attached to them by the legislative minds. To have followed the easier course, of granting the plea for reinstatement, would have been a severe blow at Army efficiency. In the light of the present action, in connection with the powerful statement of the Academic Board on the hazing matter, published in our last issue, page 718, we say, Academy Regulations, score one! A correspondent writes us to call attention to one feature of the restoration of dismissed cadets which, he thinks, has been overlooked, and that is what he calls the "punishing of an innocent boy." He speaks of one case this year where a young man went to the expense of preparing for the examination of January, with the expectation of entering West Point with this year's class. The cadet whose place he was to take was dismissed, but returned, being put back a year. The candidate passed, but has to wait a year before he can enter. Some years ago there was a similar case, but the candidate passed the age limit and lost his opportunity.

Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., of the General Staff, who will be the executive officer of the National Matches next August, is already engaged in selecting his assistants. Something like one hundred Regular Army officers will be detailed for duty during the matches and in view of the great demand for their services and the limited supply, the choice is difficult. Colonel Evans is well equipped for the task, as this will be his third assignment of this character. The matches this year will exceed anything ever seen in the rifle world in this country. Congress has increased the appropriation available and there will be an entirely new arrangement of the teams into three divisions with prizes for each division. Almost every state and territory will be represented, and of course all branches of the Regular Service together with the Naval Academy. A team from West Point is not expected. The range at Camp Perry will be better equipped than ever and the largest attendance known is expected. Congress has again provided for the messing of the teams and Regular troops will be in attendance as last year.

The article entitled "The Government of War Correspondents," by Lieut. F. Geere, A.C., which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for March, is a timely discussion upon a military subject which is worthy of the attention of Congress.

Two revelations made by the battleship cruise are worth the whole cost of the voyage. These are the absence of an American merchant marine from the high seas and the want of naval colliers. The first had been understood in a general way, but the strong contrast between the flag-floating men-of-war in foreign ports and the absence of American merchant ships has brought the lesson home to us that now that we have a fine fighting fleet, the next thing to do is to build up a corresponding business fleet. In Collier's Frederick Palmer writes: "What is your Navy for?" asked a German skipper at Rio de Janeiro, looking around the harbor, where, in all the shipping, not a single American flag floated over a single cargo. Probably the same was true at the time of Liverpool, Sydney, Yokohama, and Hamburg. "You are a rich nation," resumed the skipper, "or you could not afford such a luxury of sea-power." At Tangier part of the fleet made a visit. Decades ago our sailing men-of-war were in the Mediterranean to defend our trading vessels from piracy. Now we have practically no commercial shipping to protect in foreign seas. The Japanese are driving our moribund traffic off the Pacific and is said to be only waiting the opening of the Panama Canal to brighten all the ports of the Atlantic coast with the sun flag of Japan. A nation that can build fighting ships so well that after forty thousand miles of cruising they are better than when they started, is unable to keep her flag in the ocean lanes of traffic, is another of Mr. Palmer's bitter reflections. The attempt of a writer to a New York paper to make it appear that the cruise was a failure because of a lack of American colliers overlooks the fact that the voyage was never intended to bring out only the good points of our Navy. It was designed to make the weaknesses also plain, and if it has resulted in waking the American people up to the necessity of a complete all-round Navy, the cost, even if twice as great, would be money well spent. A good all-round Navy is what we want—good fighting machines, good supplyships, good hospitalships, good colliers. Twenty-six thousand-ton battleships are well enough in their way, but it is safe to say that Congress will not be deaf again for many years to the need of naval auxiliaries. The cruise has been like a huge ear-trumpet, with which the Navy has been able to shout into the ears of the people what it wants and what for.

The selection of Mr. Frederick W. Carpenter for secretary to the President in the new administration will be very satisfactory to the Army, to whom Mr. Carpenter is well known by virtue of his service in the War Department. All who know the new secretary will heartily endorse what is said of him by the New York Tribune, as follows: "Mr. Carpenter has already gained for himself the name of the 'Silent Secretary,' which Daniel Lamont carried through one of the Cleveland administrations, and which in later years was held by George B. Cortelyou. Those who know Messrs. Cortelyou and Carpenter will find a great deal of similarity between the two. Each is tactful, pleasant, helpful, scrupulously polite and a master of detail. Each has a genius for organization, each knows human nature like a book, and each can keep his mouth shut in more languages than are talked by the entire Diplomatic Corps at the capital. 'If Cortelyou lets anything slip out by mistake, it's because he wants the mistake to happen,' became an adage during the secretaryship of Mr. Cortelyou at the White House, and the same Hibernianism might be applied to Mr. Carpenter. 'If Carpenter only keeps his health, he will be one of the greatest secretaries that ever held down the job,' said a prominent Republican Senator a few weeks ago, and the young secretary's friends heartily agree with him. 'He's a perfect hog for work, and if he doesn't look out, he'll kill himself in the job,' continued the Senator. 'Don't you worry about that for a minute,' said Mr. Carpenter, who overheard the compliment: 'I'm going to get a whole lot of fresh air while in Washington, and, though I'm not a golfer, and never expect to make sturdy scores on the links, I'll walk and ride horseback during my leisure time.'

A patent has been granted to Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., residing at Mare Island, Cal., for new and useful improvements in processes of melting pig-iron and steel, with oil fuel, or gas; in an oil or gas burning furnace without injuring the useful properties of these metals, including the prevention of the entrance of the sulphur contained in the fuel into the metals. No one has heretofore been able to successfully melt iron or steel for commercial purposes in such furnaces, since the temperature required is so high, that either a large percentage of the metal is burned up and destroyed, or the sulphur from the fuel enters the iron or steel to such an extent as to seriously impair its usefulness. In the present furnace the burners are regulated to give a good combustion and the blast is made just sufficiently strong to draw out the flame to that length which will cause its hottest points to come in contact with the metal on the hearth, its oxidizing points to play above the same and its cooler parts to overlie the collecting well. The hottest part of the furnace is therefore the hearth end, while the end where the metal is collected is at much lower temperature; but sufficiently hot to keep the metal fused. Here the temperature is not sufficiently high to burn the metal or injure it. The tapping-off hole is kept open until the metal begins to run out and then stopped until sufficient metal has collected to tap off. By reflecting the flame back on itself, a relatively long flame practically twice traverses a relatively short hearth, and delivers more heat at the point needed than would be possible with a straight flame.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, who a year ago wrote on are in the Army in retrospect, has in the January-February issue of the Journal of the M.S.I. a forecast of Army art. As General Farley once was an instructor in drawing at the Military Academy, he speaks with authority. He says that the cadet realizes now that the whole subject of art in the Army and out of the Army is a factor in his education no longer to be depreciated. General Farley has found that officers in arsenals of construction have been seriously embarrassed through inability to read understandingly the blueprints entrusted to the workmen at the bench, and he rejoices that this handicap is being removed by making the ability to read blueprints one of the requirements of the ordnance examinations. He gives a letter from Captain Cameron, 4th U.S. Cav., assistant in drawing at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, who, as to art, puts Capt. Cecil Stewart, 4th U.S. Cav., and the late Capt. Howard M. Reeve, General Staff, U.S.A., in a class by themselves. Colonel Macomb, commandant of the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, congratulates General Farley on his

efforts to bring out the value of the excellent course in technical graphics, including military topography, now pursued at the Military Academy. In his day, 1870-74, Colonel Macomb thinks, too much time was given to copying from the flat and not enough to practical outdoor work and to freehand sketching. General Farley himself has so improved upon the instruction he received at the Military Academy that he now holds a high place among amateur artists.

In our issue of Feb. 20, page 689, in setting up the extracts there given from the chapter, "Customs of the Service," in Captain Moss's "Officers' Manual," an omission was made and to give the full sense of the quotation it should read: "While not required, it is courteous and proper, as well as customary, for a civilian visiting an Army post to pay his respects, accompanied by the officer whose guest he is, to the commanding officer at his office before the latter has called on him. At some posts, on New Year's day the officers in command, in dress or full dress uniform, with side arms, call in a body on the commanding officer to exchange the compliments of the season, the officer next in rank to the commanding officer designating the uniform, hour and place of meeting, etc. At regimental headquarters the band plays in front of the commanding officer's quarters during the call. Should an officer, through illness or some other unavoidable cause, be unable to attend, it would be perfectly proper for him to ask the adjutant or some other officer to present his regrets to the commanding officer, at the same time explaining the reason for his absence; or, the officer might with perfect propriety send his card. It is not customary to leave cards when thus calling on the commanding officer, although it would be proper to do so." The sentence, "Non-commissioned officers are addressed as 'Smith,' 'Jones,' etc.," should have read, "Non-commissioned officers are addressed as 'Sergeant' and 'Corporal,' while privates are addressed as 'Smith,' 'Jones,' etc."

A recent interesting feature in the military and literary life of England was the unveiling by Sir Evelyn Wood in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Feb. 9, of a memorial bust to Sir Wm. Howard Russell, who founded the Army and Navy Gazette in London. In the inscription on his monument Sir William is described as "the first and greatest of war correspondents." His initial work was in the Crimea in 1854, when his letters to the Times exposing the mal-administration of the hospitals brought down upon his head a storm of denunciation, but in a few months the tide turned in his favor, when it was seen that his exposures were for the benefit of the soldiers. The descriptions in his letters were a revelation to the British public of their hitherto mis-called common soldiers, and gave for the first time to the rank and file the credit they had earned. He was in India in 1857, in the American Civil War, where he received the sobriquet of "Bull Run" Russell for his uncomplimentary description of that battle; in France, in 1870; and in South Africa in 1879. He was born in 1820 and died in 1907. He founded the Gazette in 1860, thus antedating the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by three years. Sir William had such a fund of reminiscence and so widely extended an acquaintance that his presence at social affairs was always a welcome one. He retired from the active conduct of the Gazette some years before his death at the ripe age of fourscore years and seven.

Of the visit of the American Fleet to Australia, the Rt. Hon. George Houston Reid says, in the North American Review: "It has now been realized by everyone that the display of naval power by the United States was in the interests of universal peace. The unprecedented voyage is a striking proof of the changed attitude of the United States toward international politics. The nation is no longer an idle spectator of foreign diplomacy. The American people are beginning to see that their commercial interests compel them, if nothing else would, to take part in the shaping of the world's destinies. The cause of universal harmony has everything to gain from the new line taken by the United States, the Great Republic, in becoming an active member of the family of Nations. The President's acceptance of our invitation to send the fleet over to visit us was hailed with delight by all classes of the Australian people. The Admirals, officers and men earned unbounded admiration by their conduct on all occasions. The United States may well be proud of their representatives. Admiral Sperry's speeches were weighty, and his sentiments well chosen and happily expressed. He did the fullest justice to the Mother Country, the Empire and the British navy, while our demonstrations of good feeling gave him no occasion to act as champion of his own country. There was no cloud hanging over the visit."

The Bowery Savings Bank of New York has sent out a circular letter in regard to allotments from enlisted men, which will be of interest to the Services, as at present over 450 allotments from enlisted men of the Army are being paid to this bank. It is addressed "to the paymasters of the U.S. Army and Navy," and under date of Feb. 25 says: "We desire to inform you that we have decided that we will not receive any further new allotments from the enlisted men in the Army and Navy after May 1, 1909. In view of the fact that an amendment to the regulations of the Navy Department has recently been authorized under which all enlisted men will have the absolute right to draw all pay that may be due them, over and above one month's wages, and for the further reason that withdrawals from the allotment accounts in this bank have been so frequent (many of the accounts being closed as soon as the allotments terminate), we have concluded it is not advisable to continue to receive them. Any man in the Service may open an account with us by mail, however, under the same terms and conditions as other depositors, and we shall be glad to send our booklet, 'Banking by Mail,' to anyone who may apply for it. All allotments previously made and that are in force on May 1, 1909, will be allowed to continue until the final payment is received." The circular is signed by W. E. Knox, comptroller.

We have already referred to the criticism of Capt. C. D. Rhoades, 6th U.S. Cav., because of his recent statement that it was the mounted troops that accomplished almost everything in the guerrilla period of the Philippine insurrection. Lieut. Col. W. P. Evans, 11th U.S. Inf., Gen. Staff, is the latest to except to this claim of the Cavalry. Taking the guerrilla period as extending from Jan. 1, 1900, to the summer of 1901, he quotes

from the record of casualties. In 1900 nine Infantry officers in the Philippines were killed in action and none in the Cavalry. Two Infantry officers and one Cavalry officer (wounded while commanding an Infantry regiment) died of wounds in the same year. In 1901 the Infantry lost seven killed in action and two died of wounds; the Cavalry lost one. In both years the Cavalry lost two and the Infantry twenty officers. From Sept. 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, the foot troops came into hostile contact with the insurgents 476 times, the mounted troops 106 times. The reported losses of the insurgents in these fights with foot troops, including killed, wounded and prisoners, were 4,576. In the 106 conflicts with mounted troops the insurgent losses were 1,186. Colonel Evans, in working out these figures in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, classes mixed commands consisting of mounted and dismounted troops as "mounted troops."

The following is a story told by "M" in the Herald of Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., the station of the 23d U.S. Infantry: "During the Philippine insurrection the U.S. S. — met and took on board a certain portion of General Bell's force, together with its Chinese cargadores. Upon arrival on board most of the Chinese dropped down on deck wherever they found themselves, being quite worn out by the privations and strain which they had undergone in the difficult march to the sea. One of them, however, with still a little energy left, had obtained an opium 'pill' by means of which he added dreams of bliss to his program of rest. One Chinaman died from exhaustion and the officer of the deck informed the ship's surgeon of the fact. The doctor ordered the hospital steward to have the body properly sewn in a hammock and consigned to the deep. The following day at tiffin the officer wanted to know why the body had not been sent overboard. The surgeon replied, 'Why, the hospital steward buried the man yesterday.' 'But he is still there,' replied the officer. 'The doctor flew to the 'sick-bay' where he burst in with a 'What's the matter, steward, why didn't you bury that Chinaman yesterday?' 'But I did, sir,' replied the latter. 'I myself saw him thrown over the side.' They had thrown overboard the opium smoker."

The legislature of South Dakota has memorialized Congress to make Fort Meade a brigade post with permanent quarters, calling attention to the fact that it is centrally located with reference to 40,000 uncivilized Indians, and is the only military post in South Dakota and the only post in the whole Northwest possessing the required strategic advantages to exercise surveillance over the Indians and protect the country, four lines of railroad enabling troops to quickly reach any danger point. It has abundant area for maneuvers, abundant timber and pure mountain spring water, and the hospital records show that the pure malaria-free, bracing air renders it the healthiest post garrisoned in America. Finally, Fort Meade is in process of rebuilding as a two-squadron Cavalry post, modern and up-to-date improvements having been added during the past six years at a cost of over \$600,000.

War. Mach. Ole P. Oraker, U.S.N., U.S.S. Milwaukee, Mare Island, Cal., has been granted a patent, through Messrs. Wilkinson and Fisher, for certain new and useful improvements in air compressors; a full, clear and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same. The invention may be used either with or without change as a steam turbine. The body is a tapered cylinder of two sections bolted together. Within the cylinder is a fan structure. At the center of the fan blades are cut away, leaving an opening unobstructed. Another series of fan blades extend outwardly and do not touch the interior of the casing. These are also cut away, to allow an entrance for the air or steam.

Says the Springfield Republican: "The cruise of the fleet around the world having been so enormously successful in all respects, it remains for some one to ask whether the much-criticized bureau system of naval administration is to have a share in the glory? The practical working out of the plans of the voyage, and the forwarding of supplies for the fleet, together with an endless amount of detail, had to be done by the various bureaus whose extraordinary inefficiency has been advertised so much of late. The defense of the bureau system has not been in our line, but evidently the bearded old machine of naval administration is still capable of being geared up to something like real efficiency, if half of what has been said about the success of the world cruise is true."

An examination will be held the second week in April, beginning the 7th, of candidates for appointment to cadetships in the Revenue Cutter Service. There are at this time twenty vacancies in the cadets of the line and engineers at the school of instruction at Arundel Cove, Md. A considerable number of applications have already come in. The service is becoming very popular, as its officers receive the pay and allowances of officers of the Navy.

A newspaper despatch from Tokio, Feb. 27, says: "Special cable messages saying that the American Navy was contributing toward a loving cup for the Japanese navy have been received here with much pleasure. Simultaneously a despatch stating that the California Senate had decided almost unanimously to exclude all Asiatics caused general chagrin."

The effort to secure the removal from the harbor of Havana of the hulk of the battleship Maine, whose destruction brought on the war with Spain, is to be continued in spite of the refusal of Congress to act in the matter. Senator Bacon favors removal, provided the hulk be blown up.

A revision of the Regulations of the U.S. Naval Academy has been in progress for some time, but has not yet been completed. The "Regulations Governing Interior Discipline and Government" remain to be brought up to date for incorporation under the same cover with the General Regulations.

By the action of the board of trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, at its last meeting, the greatest motor boat, sailing and rowing regatta in the history of the state of New York is assured for the week of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, beginning on Sept. 25 of this year. Capt. Jacob W. Miller, chairman of the aquatic sports committee, promised a regatta of open events, without entrance fees, to include boats of all sizes. Letters had been received from more than fifty yachting and rowing clubs and associations offering their aid in making the regatta a success and promising a record number of entries in all events scheduled. The places, dates and events tentatively arranged for are as follows: At New York (in the approximate vicinity of Ninety-sixth street), motor boat races, pulling races between various branches of American and foreign official naval service and canoe races; dates, finals, Wednesday, Sept. 29, with preliminaries (where necessary) on Sept. 25, 27 and 28. At Yonkers: Motor boat races for the very high power boats and a rowing program, under the National Association of Oarsmen; dates, high power motor boats, Wednesday, Sept. 29; rowing, finals, Wednesday, Sept. 29, with preliminaries on previous days, if necessary. At Newburg: Motor boat races and sailing races (over triangular course in Newburg bay) for thirty footers and under; dates, finals, on Saturday, Oct. 2, with preliminaries on previous days, if necessary. Entries will close four weeks before the events and may be sent to Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Pier 19, North River, New York, or to Capt. A. B. Fry, Room 729, U.S. Custom House, New York city. Entry blanks will be sent to the commodores of all registered clubs and associations, and any desired information may be obtained by writing to either Captain Fry or Captain Miller. The prizes will be appropriate in value and beauty to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration and the events scheduled and sufficient in number to cover all classes. Motor boats will play a large part in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and those that gather for the races in the lower Hudson will be able to participate in the great naval pageant on the night of Thursday, Sept. 30, and will be right in line to join the great naval parade on the day of Friday, Oct. 1, and reach Newburg in time to participate in the races there on Saturday, Oct. 2.

Electrical battles for the control of the ether are foreshadowed by Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., in describing the work of wireless telegraphy in U.S. Army field work, in the Overland Monthly. Where the enemy did not use it, he says, wireless would be effective, but where it did use it the nation having the strongest sending power would win the mastery of the ether. To Lieutenant Beck the Signal Corps is the most complex branch of our Army, for he estimates that if it takes at least two years to make an infantry soldier and three years to make a cavalryman, fully four years are needed to make a capable signal man. The latter must ride like a cavalryman, march and shoot like an infantryman, know telegraphy, telephony and electricity, and be able to be his own repair man. If the Army captures a railroad system the signal soldier must be competent to act as train dispatcher; if the Army captures a city having electric cars or electric lights, he must know how to operate and repair them; if the Army is overseas, he must operate and maintain deep-sea cables and high-power wireless plants. In modern warfare the commander may be from fifteen to fifty miles in the rear of the battlefield, sending out his commands with or without wires. At Mukden the Japanese general commanding was from 30 to 36 miles in the rear. Illustrations showing the practical work of the corps accompany the article. Lieutenant Beck is a son of Brig. Gen. William H. Beck, U.S.A., retired. He has done active work in the field in the Philippines and Cuba, and was selected to organize and equip a field company of the Signal Corps at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Some 2,000 officers and men from the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet were landed at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 27, for a parade through the principal streets of the city and were received with cheers by practically all of Norfolk's population. The city was elaborately decorated. Main street was so crowded in places that barely room enough was left for the sailors to pass. Thirty-two companies in all were landed from the fleet. They were accompanied by eight companies of coast artillery from Fort Monroe and were met by several companies of marines and blue-jackets from the Norfolk Navy Yard. In traversing Main street the sailors and their escort passed through a cordon of honor in front of the reviewing stand composed of hundreds of veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies, Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, reviewed the parade. Following the parade the officers were entertained at an elaborate luncheon at the Monticello Hotel, while the 2,000 blue-jackets were given a feast at the new naval Y. M. C. A. building, constructed with money donated by John D. Rockefeller. This new home for the sailors entering Norfolk is one of the most complete and splendid clubs ever provided for the enlisted men of the Navy anywhere.

The visit of Admiral Sperry's battleships gave a new word temporarily to the Australian language. It is "fleetitis" and was coined to express what the Literary Digest calls the "fever of hospitality which swept over Sydney and Melbourne." When a naval visit arouses feelings so deep that new words have to be coined to tell them, who shall dare to detract from the full measure of its success?

President Roosevelt gave a luncheon in the state dining-room of the White House, on Feb. 27, at which he had as guests Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, General Crozier, Rear Admiral Sperry, Rear Admiral Wainwright, Commander Sims and Lieutenant Commander Long. The President examined with much interest the noiseless rifle invented by Mr. Maxim, but no experiment was made with it.

The mine planters Hunt and Knox, that are on the way to the Philippines through the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, reached Colombo Feb. 26 and sailed the next day for Singapore, where they are due to reach March 10. The Ringgold and the Armistead, which went around the Horn, arrived at Callao Feb. 21, and left a few days later for Panama, which they are due to reach March 21.

REPORT ON NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

The final report of the Commission on Naval Reorganization was sent to Congress by the President on Feb. 27, and together with the President's message and an accompanying letter from Mr. Justice Moody, chairman of the Commission, it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed. The preliminary reports of the Commission were sent to Congress on Feb. 25, and appeared in our issue of Feb. 27, page 732.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
I send you herewith the final report of the Commission on Naval Reorganization, which outlines a new departmental system. Accompanying is the letter from Mr. Justice Moody sent to me in transmitting the report. I have expressed to Justice Moody and his associates my profound sense of obligation for the admirable work they have done.
I invite your attention to the sound and conservative character of this report. It is in full accord with American policy, for it recognizes the complete supremacy of the civil power as regards the military no less than the civil or manufacturing side of naval administration. Nothing drastic is recommended as to the bureaus or other agencies by means of which the purely business affairs of the Navy Department are now administered. These are simply co-ordinated and brought under the general control of the Secretary in such manner as to secure unity of effort and action. The recommendation for the creation of the two councils, the "Secretary's General Council" and his "Military Council," are based upon the fundamental and all-essential proposition that a navy exists and ought only to exist for war and for war alone; for the efficacy of the navy in securing and guaranteeing peace depends absolutely upon its evident efficiency for war. Preparation for war can only be thorough and complete if the Secretary has the same expert military assistance and the same advisers in time of peace as in time of war. The proposed plan has this object in view. It should be remembered that perfection of organization and training and perfect preparedness cost no more than slipshod inefficiency in so spending money as to disregard, or even prevent or impede, proper training and preparedness. The plan outlined does not imply any greater expenditure of money than at present. It provides merely that the money should be spent wisely instead of as at present spending it so that a certain proportion is wasted in friction or in useless work. Training and preparation are essential elements of success in war. It is necessary to have the best ships and to have a sufficient number of them; but the number and character of ships will not necessarily bring victory. Efficiency in organization and personnel must be the main dependence in securing victory where there is even an approximate equality in material.
To supplement and finish the work of this commission, another commission must eventually be designated, to take up the proposed plan and complete it as to details; but no plan can be satisfactory if there is deviation from the essential military principles specified in this report. These principles are those which all sound naval experts have come to recognize as fundamental. I call your attention to the fact that the commission whose conclusions I lay before you was composed of five rear admirals, two ex-Secretaries of the Navy, and an ex-member of the House of Representatives, who throughout his term of service in the House was one of the most able and resolute champions that the Navy has ever had in Congress.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Feb. 27, 1909.

LETTER OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1909.
The President: I have the honor to transmit herewith, by direction of the commission lately assembled by you, three reports on the subject of naval organization: First, the report recommending the constitution of a military board composed exclusively of officers of the Army and Navy for the purpose of considering the number, location, and general facilities of the navy yards which are required by military considerations; second, the report on the general principles governing naval administration organization; and, third, a report showing an embodiment of those principles illustrated by an outline plan of reorganization.

These reports bring to an end the work which the commission has deemed it possible to undertake, and I am directed to request that the military members be relieved from further duty and the civilian members excused.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. MOODY.

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1909.
The President: The Commission on Naval Reorganization, convened in obedience to the executive communication dated Jan. 27, 1909, has the honor to submit the following broad embodiment of the "Principles" of naval reorganization enumerated in a previous communication dated Feb. 20, 1909.

It is conceded that the present organization of the Navy Department, with the limitations which have been discussed in the report of this commission on the "Principles" of naval reorganization, has performed the business of the Navy Department adequately. Its shortcomings have not been due to any deficiency in skill or want of business capacity in administration, but rather because the organization has lacked the principle of responsible military advice to the Secretary.

The object and ultimate end of the Navy Department are to build, arm, equip, and man the fleet in order to prepare it for war. It is conceivable that in a highly developed indus-

trial community like our own the business of the Navy Department might, under its Secretary, be restricted to its military duties only, the supplies of every nature, including the vessels themselves and their entire war outfit, being obtained by purchase, as has been illustrated in certain foreign countries. The predominant character and importance of efficient military counsel will thus be appreciated.

We, therefore, beg to submit an outlined plan of reorganization in illustrations of the "Principles" of the report of the commission dated Feb. 20, 1909, in which an endeavor has been made to supply the deficiencies to which attention has been directed. We, however, desire to emphasize the expression that this is merely an illustration of the "Principles," and not a digested plan.

The bureau system in its entirety has been retained, but with additional personnel. Its powers, but not its duties, have been curtailed, and it is believed that these last have been usefully co-ordinated.

The necessity for the increase in the superior personnel of the Navy Department will be obvious. It is illustrated in the growth of every industrial development. The additional cost will be nothing when compared to the savings in administration.

The plan of reorganization is then given in extension, which we omit, as it is given in full further on in the Commission's report in tabular form. The Assistant Secretary, it is stated, is to be a civilian, a "man of affairs."

The report continues:

We respectfully suggest attention to the following enumeration of the duties of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

(1) Provisions, (2) clothing, (3) small stores, (4) purchases of its own supplies, (5) purchases of all other bureaus, (6) its own accounts, (7) accounts of all bureaus, (8) purchase of general supplies for the Navy, (9) storage and distribution of these supplies at navy yard, (10) pay of Navy.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts should be divided. It is bad business practice to have the purchase and care of supplies under the management of those charged with the duty of keeping the accounts or paying the bills.

There should be a purchasing and supply department, as well as an accounting department. Inventories of supplies on hand should be made to and checked by the accounting department, but it is a poor system where the same bureau is charged with doing both.

We recognize, in order to make these recommendations effective, it will be necessary that earnest consideration and careful study be given existing laws, and we suggest that the law (Sec. 420, Revised Statutes) which gives a bureau chief equal authority with the Secretary, in his absence, be repealed. We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

William H. Moody, Alston G. Dayton, Paul Morton, S. J. Luce, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired; A. T. Mahan, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired; William M. Folger, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired; William S. Cowles, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired; William F. Fullam, Commander, U.S.N., Secretary.

There follows the table giving the plan of reorganization, which appears at the bottom of this page. The blank in the above signatures was evidently intended for that of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, whose signature was not attached to the report as printed.

NOTES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Adj. Gen. C. J. Anderson, of Virginia, in his annual report, calls attention to the growing disregard of peremptory orders, and says: "The regulations provide redress for any man who may consider himself wronged, and who can, on appeal through proper channels, have prompt attention at the hands of his superiors to whom the complaint may be addressed and from those through whose hands it passes. If an officer feels that too much time is required of him in the demands of the militia service, or that he is giving too much time and labor in the performances of his duties, he should resign or be compelled to. It is very difficult to induce many good men to enlist or become officers because, in the case of the enlisted man, much of his time is taken, and the officer not only spends his time and energy, but often finds his personal expenses hard to bear. But there is no middle ground. The service is not effective without obedience, and without which discipline is impossible. There is a growing habit of late to criticize any act or any order that is distasteful, no matter from what source the command emanates, and this unsoldierly condition is not checked as it should be. One or more courts-martial would exert a most salutary effect upon the service. No matter what his rank, an officer should be required by his next superior without question and without delay to implicitly obey orders."

Orders from Division Headquarters, N.G.N.Y., might well be issued prohibiting the bringing of sick men to armories to be counted for annual muster. No useful purpose is served by such attendance, but, on the contrary, it subjects a sick man to an unnecessary risk, as it did in the case of Private Kopp, of the 47th N.Y., who was taken from a sick bed in an automobile to the armory and died three days later. Such sick men cannot be in-

THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Secretary of the Navy.

General Council.

Military Council.

Assistant Secretary, a civilian.	Chief of Naval Operations.	Chief of Personnel.	Chief of Inspection.	Chief of Matériel.
First Division.	Principal Military Adviser. Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Fifth Division.
In charge of the business of Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Bureau of Supplies, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The general accounting. The office of solicitor. The employment of civilians. The library; and kindred subjects.	To be a flag officer. To be without administrative functions, but to be ex-officio head of the General Board and the Board on Construction. To supervise War Plans—Naval Policy—the War College; the Office of Naval Intelligence; and kindred subjects.	To be a flag officer. To be charged ex-officio with the business of the Bureau of Navigation; all educational institutions except the Naval War College; the Marine Corps; discipline; the office of the Judge Advocate General; the Naval Observatory; and kindred subjects.	To be a flag officer. To be charged with the duties pertaining to the trials of ships; to the inspection of fleets, squadrons, and ships, of naval yards and stations; of sites for naval stations; and kindred subjects.	The technical division. To be a flag officer, a naval constructor or a civilian with a technical training. To be in supervisory charge of the business of the four technical bureaus of construction, ordnance, engineering, and equipment.

Remarks.
The Councils.

The chiefs of the five grand divisions to form the Secretary's General Council.

The chiefs of the second, third and fourth divisions (Operations, Personnel, and Inspection) to form the Secretary's Military Council, but of these the Chief of Naval Operations is the sole responsible advisor. No chief of a bureau, while acting as such, to act as chief of a division.

The military members of the General Council to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a period of three years, and, with the exception of the Chief of the Division of Naval Operations, to be ineligible for reappointment except after an intervening period of three years.

spect with their uniform and equipment, and the whole proceeding is farcical. At an Army post sick men are inspected in their quarters, but in the National Guard, where men are only on duty in armories a few hours at a time, any man unable to report fit for duty at the appointed time should not be counted. Another practice that should be prohibited is that of counting men who report at the armory after their company has been inspected. This is frequently done, but it is a questionable proceeding. Another feature of the annual musters which should receive attention is that of allowing some organization to parade without blanket roll, contrary to original orders, while others are compelled to wear them. All should be treated alike. When the 13th N.Y. Regiment paraded recently for annual muster it did so without the blanket roll, and Major H. C. Schumm, U.S.A., who represented the War Department, very properly objected to the absence of the blanket roll, which the order called for. It was, of course, too late to issue the missing equipment without keeping the regiment in the armory all night, so Adjutant General Henry was called up by telephone and asked to amend the order, so that the regiment could be inspected without blanket rolls, and he did so. Such a changing of orders, however, should have been unnecessary.

Adj. Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, in his annual report, calls attention to the fact that the necessity for proper armories for each and every command is becoming more pressing every year, and says further: "The amount of property issued by the Government and for which each company commander is both responsible and accountable is increasing rapidly and will continue to increase for the next four or five years. This property accountability, together with the necessity for financing the expenses of a company and particularly the maintenance of an armory, is making the work of a company commander so burdensome that it is becoming difficult to retain the right kind of men in the service. This becomes especially apparent when attention is called to the fact that nine-tenths of the officers if not all of them earn their own living and have families to support. This duty is their first concern, and though they devote willingly all the time they can spare to their military work, such time is from the very necessity of things limited in amount. The problem therefore is to lighten their burden without diminishing the efficiency of the force. This can be done so far as the armory is concerned by furnishing each organization with a proper armory. If a large amount of property is to be issued to a company and the United States Government, as it properly should, is to require the best care of such property that can be given it, then the first requisite is a proper place to keep it in."

Regarding the item in our issue of Feb. 27, page 718, on the application of the commanding officer of the 1st Troop of New Jersey for the services of an enlisted man from the Army, a National Guard cavalry officer suggests to us that the best way to encourage state cavalry is not for the National Government to supply the horses, but merely to provide the forage. He argues that a trooper will not take so good care of a horse if the animal is not his own. In his command, he says, all his men would be glad to buy horses if the forage were provided, as it would be cheaper in the long run than to provide forage themselves for horses supplied by the Government. As to state cavalry, Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has this to say in his annual report: "It is the expense connected with supplying horses and the care of horses which prevents the development of this arm by the states. There must be a sharing of the expenses between the General Government and the state governments in the supply of horses; either the General Government must supply the horses and depend on the state governments to forage and care for the horses, or the General Government must supply the forage and care for the horses and have the state governments provide them."

TITLE TO MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States supporting the claim of Mateo Carino against the Insular government of the Philippine Islands for possession of certain lands is of great interest to the Army, as it deals with land set apart for a military reservation. The plaintiff, who is an Igorot of the Province of Benguet, Island of Luzon, P.I., made application to the Philippine court of land registration for the registration of certain land. The application was granted on March 4, 1904. An appeal was taken to the Court of the First Instance, Province of Benguet, on behalf of the United States and the government of the Philippines, those governments having taken possession of the property for public and military purposes. The Court of First Instance dismissed the application of Carino, and the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the Philippines. On a writ of error the case was taken to the U.S. Supreme Court. Justice Holmes on Feb. 23, 1909, delivered the opinion of the court. The facts are that for more than fifty years before the treaty of Paris in 1899, closing the Spanish-American War, the plaintiff and his ancestors had held the land as owners. His grandfather had lived upon it and had maintained fences sufficient for the holding of cattle and his father had cultivated parts of it. No document of title had issued, however, from the Spanish crown, although in 1893 and 1896 he had made application for one. The contention of the Philippine government was that the United States succeeded to the title of Spain to the land in the Philippines and that the plaintiff's land not being registered became, if it was not always, public land. Indeed, the Solicitor General in his argument asserted that Benguet was inhabited by a savage tribe, to which Spain would not have granted land titles. Going back to the early decrees and laws such as the royal cedula of 1754, the U.S. Supreme Court finds that the principle was admitted that "where such possessors shall not be able to produce title deeds it shall be sufficient if they shall show ancient possession as a valid title." In the decree of June 25, 1880, it was stated that "for all legal effects those who have been in possession for certain times shall be deemed owners." By this decree Carino's father was declared to be the owner of the land. To the objection that this admission by decree carried with it the requirement of registration and document of title, the court says this purpose does not appear clearly to have been applicable to all. In February, 1894, a royal decree declared forfeited titles capable of adjustment under the decree of 1880, for which adjustment had not been sought, but the Supreme Court holds this was not a confiscation, but the withdrawal of a privilege, and cites the fact that Carino never was disturbed. The court points out that "the acquisition of the Philippines was not like the settlement of the white race in the United States. Whatever consideration may have been shown to the North American Indians, the dominant purpose of the whites was to occupy the land. Our taking over of the Philippines was different. Our first object in the internal administration of the islands is to do jus-

tice to the natives, not to exploit their country for private gain." The court then says that it is not presumable that the United States after statute declarations to the effect that no person in the islands should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, should propose to treat as public land what a large part of the inhabitants, by native custom and by long association, "one of the profoundest factors in human thought, regarded as their own." The decision closes with the statement that "law and justice require that the applicant should be granted what he seeks and should not be deprived of what by the practice and belief of those among whom he lived was his property, through a refined interpretation of an almost forgotten law of Spain."

To what extent this decision will affect other Philippine reservations and the summer resort set apart for insular government is not perceivable at this writing, as it is apparent that as to other reservations each claimant's application must stand on its own merits. However, it is not likely that the government will see the military reservation or the summer resort suffer through lack of necessary appropriations to acquire the lands.

HYGIENE AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A., retired, who served last year with West Virginia troops, finds that many National Guard officers never give any thought to castrametation or to those sanitary measures which should be enforced during field operations for the preservation of the health of their commands. "I saw many of that kind of officer in the Civil War," says Major Burns, "and mustered out some of that class after the Spanish-American War, and I am free to say that such officers are absolutely worthless and should never have commissions in any organization." If all militia officers were subjected to vigorous tests as to sanitary measures, we fear many organizations would lose numerous officers. We know of one assistant surgeon of a very large New York National Guard regiment who said he would never spend the night at the home of the regimental surgeon again. "Why," he exclaimed, "Major Blank sleeps with his windows open." "Don't you?" he was asked. "Not if I can help it," he said. In camp this officer's voice would have large weight in sanitary matters and yet he is ignorant of one of the fundamentals of health—fresh air. Unless it is spring or summer regimental parades in armories usually take place with every skylight and window closed. Now and then a commander, who has broadly studied the question of sanitation, like Col. Charles O. Davis, of the 13th N.Y., has his armory windows opened, but as a rule the ventilation is left to the janitor or an owner, who perhaps never has heard of the carbonic acid given off by the human lungs and its injurious effects upon health.

In these days of agitation against germ diseases, we often wonder on visiting some militia armories whether there are any health officers in the organizations. We have been in more than one company room in which from 50 to 70 men would be dressing, with every window and door closed and the air of the vilest kind. The average company room, opening from the main hall or drill room, the windows are in the rear, and they scarcely ever are open in winter. The air of necessity must be most impure, and must invite all kinds of disease. Here would seem to be an important field for the supervision of the regimental medical officers, but often unfortunately they apparently pay no heed whatever to such conditions.

In his thoughtful paper on "Military Hygiene for the National Guard," in the February Military Surgeon, Dr. Robert Smart, former assistant surgeon, U.S.A., urges state military surgeons to make a close study of camp sanitation, and regimental commanders to make the physical care of their men in camp their first duty. We would supplement that good advice with this counsel: Do not wait for camp life. Let National Guard medical officers apply the simple rules of hygiene and common sense to armory conditions. No Regular Army medical officer would tolerate in barracks such violations of hygiene as can be seen in armories of the National Guard. We know of instances where windows and ventilators have been kept closed so that the gas-jets might heat the drill room and thus obviate the necessity of turning on the steam, instead of turning on the steam and regulating the temperature by ventilation. Because an armory drill hall is large, the impression seems to prevail that there is too much air to be corrupted, an evidence of ignorance unworthy of officers of intelligence. Medical officers will see that their uniforms are spick and span before appearing on the floor for a review, but pay no attention whatever to the closed windows and lung-destroying air. Speak to them about it, and very likely you will get the reply, "Are you a fresh-air fiend?" One young assistant surgeon thus sarcastically answering was brought up standing with the quick rejoinder, "I am, and so should be a competent medical officer." It savors of the impossible and the ridiculous to expect militia medical officers to appreciate their sanitary responsibilities in camp after having treated them with disdain at the home stations. We have tuberculosis congresses, but the lack of ventilation of public edifices is still sadly evident. The conditions in the churches parallel those in armories, but the pastor is not supposed to have a medical department. What the Presbyterian Examiner says of churches applies to many armories: "Go from the fresh outer air of a winter's evening into any kind of a public assembly room, where a congregation has been sitting for half an hour—and remain if you can! In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the atmosphere will be sickening beyond the power of words to describe. Need we wonder that the 'white plague' has such vogue when we sit for hours in an overheated, fetid air, reeking with the exhalations of a thousand bodies? The day will surely come—and may it come quickly!—when such conditions will be regarded as criminal; when public buildings will be plainer inside, when proper ventilation will be considered essential."

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

On inquiry of the adjutant general of a state, he was informed that the question of payments from state funds to officers of the Army detailed for duty with the organized militia for services rendered by them on orders issued by the governor of the state is one for determination by the state authorities. There is no provision of Federal law which authorizes or prohibits such payments being made. It is to be understood, however, that funds placed to the credit of a state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, can be used only for payments to bona fide members of the organized militia.

To an inquiry as to the type of field range now available for issue, reply was made that the Donavin type of field range is available for issue, the approximate cost of which is as follows: No. 1 (100 men size), with utensils complete, is \$35.35; extra grate, \$1.65; extra fire lining, \$1.75. No. 3 (25 men size), \$20.50; extra grate, \$1.25;

extra lining, \$1.35. The Donavin range is now being supplied to the Regular Army, but on account of its weight and bulk it is not at all satisfactory. It is expected that a board of officers, now in session, will soon render a report recommending the adoption of a new and satisfactory type of field range, weighing, with all of its equipment, less than 175 pounds. The probable price of the new range cannot now be stated, but it is thought that the entire matter will have been decided before the close of the present fiscal year.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF OFFICERS.

The advocacy by Lieut. Col. Charles Richards, M.D., U.S.A., in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, of golf as an exercise for elderly officers, should commend its author to our coming Commander-in-Chief. We are told that it brings into play the muscles of the upper and lower extremities, back and shoulders, great muscular strength is not necessary to enjoy or play it, yet it increases muscular strength, trains the muscles to co-ordinate with each other, is an excellent teacher of patience, and affords diversion and entertainment. The Doctor should have said also that it compels much walking. The average 18-hole links has a length of about 5,800 yards, or three and one-third miles, straight away, which, with the extra distance covered in playing, easily reaches four miles. Two rounds of a course in a day would thus give considerable leg exercise. The heavy strokes in 18-hole play would be about 61, classified thus: Drives, 18; brassies, 6; irons, 12; mashies, 25.

Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, of the New York Supreme Court, is an ardent devotee of golf, though 69 years of age, and he plays excellently. Good marksmen in the Services ought to be good golfers on account of being good judges of distance. Justice Gildersleeve, it will be remembered, was one of the famous rifle shots of a generation ago, having been captain of the American international rifle team, sent to Ireland in 1875, and having taken part with Colonel Bodine and other crack shots in many important rifle contests. He was among the first of the old Creedmoor shots. There is a general belief that Mr. Taft is a beginner at golf, whereas he began playing ten years ago and was the first president of the Cincinnati Golf Club. Walter J. Travis and other golfers who know his love for the game wonder how he survived the years when he was Governor of the Philippines, where there was no golf course. Recently, through Gen. John J. Pershing's efforts, a links has been laid out near Manila.

For younger officers Colonel Richards suggests lawn tennis, which affords vigorous exercise for arms, legs and lungs. Older men should indulge in this sport with caution, owing to the danger of heart strain, damage to blood vessels, etc. Swimming is recommended, as exercising all the voluntary muscles and being an excellent "hardener." Besides it can be indulged in strenuously or gently. Chilling is a danger warned against. Bicycling is favored as involving all the muscles used in walking and increasing staying power, while furnishing a constant change of scene and the pleasurable sense of motion. It is unfortunate that the introduction of automobilism with the sedentary character of its enjoyment should have decreased the popularity of the wheel, as the latter can be indulged in gently, moderately or violently. Running, on account of the strain on the heart and blood vessels, is discouraged by Dr. Richards. Indoor gymnasium work becomes downright drudgery, and the results are disproportionate to the amount of work done. Setting-up drill and other muscle exercises show their value in the building up of recruits. The three essential objects in exercise for officers are "the preservation of health, the maintenance of physical efficiency, and the cultivation of endurance." Officers should be permitted to indulge in such exercises as their tastes dictate or their stations afford, provided they comply with requirements. One statement, we think, will be challenged; that is, that "All people whose natural habitat is the temperate zone deteriorate physically, if not mentally, after a more or less prolonged residence in tropical regions."

Dr. Richards hits what he deems a weak spot in the present system of tests by showing that officers train for the test several weeks before and, after passing it, relapse into inertia, growing fat and soft. Does this test really add to an officer's physical efficiency? Should he not be efficient at all times? Would it not be more rational to require him to be continuously efficient? These are some of the questions asked by the Medical Corps essayist. Continuous physical efficiency, he thinks, could be obtained by requiring all field officers as a matter of routine duty, to devote a fixed number of hours per month to physical exercise and to require each officer to submit a report, upon honor, that this requirement had been complied with, or give excuses. We might interject the question here of why "per month"; why not "per day"? Physical incompetents, Colonel Richard believes, would soon demonstrate their unfitness by their inability to meet this requirement, a sufficient ground for bringing them before a retiring board. In this plan there is no intention of making athletes out of field officers. Since marching and riding are the two special forms of physical work which all officers are liable to undergo, their exercise should be directed to increasing their capacity for such work.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

Miss M. P. Hillhouse, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, Daughters of the Cincinnati, has published a resumé of its work during the three years that have elapsed since the foundation of the Army and Navy Scholarship in Teachers College of Columbia University. In this Miss Hillhouse says:

"While the effort to get into touch with the two branches of the Service has afforded us much pleasure, it has not been an easy task, and has required considerable ingenuity. Our chief channels of approach have been the educational committees of the Army Relief Society and the Navy Relief Society; the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, whose editor has with unfailing courtesy printed our notices free of charge, and to whom we now express our thanks; and the noble women of the Service, who have given us their sympathy and the benefit of their knowledge of particular cases. Notices and reports have also been sent to the secretaries of War and the Navy; to the commandants of West Point and Annapolis, and of the principal Army posts and navy yards in the United States and its island dependencies.

"Our first scholar who was suggested by the chairman of the education committee of the Army Relief Society, entered college in September, 1906, matriculating in domestic science. The orphan daughter of an officer who served in the Civil War, and a citizen of Illinois, she came from an old New England family, that has furnished officers to all the wars in which our country has engaged, including the Revolution and the war with Spain. Un-

fortunately, soon after the commencement of her second year she was ordered by her doctor to a warmer climate, and was obliged to remove to California, where (when we last heard) she was improving in health, and continuing the studies begun in college. The vacancy thus created in the midst of an academic year, it was the privilege of the faculty to fill, in accordance with the terms set forth in Section 2 of the Resolution under which the scholarship was founded. This they did most satisfactorily, appointing for the remainder of the year a student who was of descent from many distinguished officers, one of whom was commander-in-chief, and another an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati. She asks us to assure the society of her appreciation of the benefit conferred by the scholarship during the continuance of her course in fine arts.

"It becoming the duty of your committee last spring to fill a regular vacancy, the usual notices were sent out, resulting in three applications from the Army, all of them from women of such exceptional worth and so highly recommended, that a choice between them was difficult. The Resolution, however, declares explicitly, 'preferably of Cincinnati ancestry,' and so the award was made to a lady both of whose brothers, father, grandfather and uncle were in the Regular Service, and all four great-grandfathers officers in the Continental line, two of these being members of the Cincinnati. A citizen of Ohio and already a teacher, she had long wished to study for a degree, and applied at once upon seeing the notice of a vacancy published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; and we have every reason to believe that in 1910 she will add M.S. to her name upon graduation."

The total amount received for the fund is \$2,991.92, which has been safely invested.

CIVIL WAR ANECDOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following incident in the career of Gen. Phil Sheridan may not have appeared in print heretofore, and it may be of interest to your readers. It is related by Dr. B. H. Walker, formerly of King and Queen county, Virginia, in his reminiscences, in a paper published in Urbanna recently. The Doctor is eighty-two years old, and belonged to the "Home Guard" of his county during the Civil War.

During Sheridan's raid through that part of Virginia, he stopped for a meal at the house of Mrs. Acree, and asked that the family dine with him. But none of them would do so, and he asked if he might have a little daughter, aged about two, to sit on his knee while he ate his meal. The little girl did so, and that night, as her mother undressed the child, she found a crisp two-dollar green-back inside the child's waist, where Phil had slipped it unseen.

The Doctor also relates an incident of Kilpatrick's raid in that part of Virginia. The Doctor was "unavoidably absent" from home at the time, and the raiders seized his horses; whereupon his wife came to the rescue and argued with General Kilpatrick that she needed the animals to plow the crops and feed her children and slaves, but the General did not see it that way. But when she tackled him with the proposition that without the horses she could not attend church and would thereby deprive her children of the benefits to be derived from church attendance, the stern warrior relented and permitted her to keep the animals.

The Doctor recalls the circumstances of the death of Ulrich Dahlgren, whose body he saw while it was still warm; but I will not enter upon this subject here.

R. W. BARKLEY, U.S.N.A., '93.

JOHN JAY MOLLER

A few days ago an officer unable to bear "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" and believing that his future career in the Service had been unjustly blighted, in one of those depressed periods that so often steal over the soul, determined to lay down his life rather than "to take arms against a sea of troubles." J. Jay Moller was high-spirited, sensitive, courageous, lovable and the pink of buoyant courtesy beside. Boyish always in the freshness of his feelings, he was a man in everything that constitutes true manhood. The Army admires not a man lacking courage. The Army loves not one whose manhood bears a stain. The Army regrets not the loss of an officer who is unworthy of it. The Army—hundreds and hundreds of officers and soldiers and all who knew him—admired and loved J. Jay Moller, and regret more deeply than is possible to say, his death. A clean-minded man, generous to a fault, for all that he had was at the call of a friend; and untiring when there was a duty to perform until it was accomplished, he carries with him to "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns" the love and respect of everyone that knew him, and more especially those that served with him or under him. God bless him!

F. L. M.

THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The objects of the Navy Relief Society and the excellent work it does are shown in a letter from Lieut. Comdr. H. V. Butler, U.S.N., corresponding secretary and chairman of the relief committee of the society, calling the attention of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy to its work. He says in part:

"The Navy Relief Society was organized by the officers and their families in Washington. Its object is to collect funds and distribute same to the needy widows and orphans of officers and men who die in the naval service, irrespective as to whether they belong to the society or not, and of rendering such other aid as securing pensions, etc.

"The University of Pennsylvania each year gives the net proceeds from the sale of its tickets for the Army and Navy football game to the Army Relief Society and the Navy Relief Society—half to each, which has amounted for us in the past few years to an average of about \$5,000. Other funds are secured from membership dues: life members paying \$25, benefactor members \$5 per year, and ordinary membership \$1 per year, all of which is voluntarily contributed.

"The Admiral of the Navy is the president of the society, and I can assure you that he takes the keenest interest in the work of this charity, which is distinctly our own for the relief of our own people.

"There are no salaried officials, the work being done voluntarily by the officers named in the report, the only expense being for stationery.

"The Surgeon General of the Navy reports weekly to the Admiral the deaths which occur, and the cases are then immediately investigated by the state auxiliaries or directly by me through the assistance of the associated charities and other organizations throughout the coun-

try; and in worthy cases the Board of Managers of the Navy Relief Society, which meets monthly, immediately authorizes the payment of an allotment. Thus aid is rendered at the time when it is most needed, even though it be not very much."

COMMANDER SIMS'S ASSIGNMENT.

Comdr. W. S. Sims is receiving the reward of his distinguished service in improving the gunnery of our Navy which has greatly impressed President Roosevelt, as is shown by the following letter. This is one of the most remarkable personal tributes to an officer that has ever been entered on the public records:

The President wishes it to be distinctly understood that the Navy regulations were not changed or amended in order to enable him to appoint Commander Sims, late inspector of target practice, to command the battleship Minnesota. The President simply desires before leaving office to make practical recognition of Commander Sims's really invaluable services during the past seven years in building up a system of gunnery in the U.S. Navy which has won for our seamen a unique and enviable reputation as marksmen, which has made possible a rapidity of hitting at long ranges hitherto undreamed of, and which, in every essential that obtains for success in time of war, has enormously increased our fighting efficiency as a sea power.

I am informed by officers in whose judgment I have confidence, including Admiral Wainwright, that our fighting power is at least five times greater than it was before our training was improved by Commander Sims's methods. Within the last year alone our rapidity of hitting increased more than 100 per cent.

In addition to this, his specialty, he has been largely instrumental by his recommendations in improving the design of our men-of-war, particularly in bringing about the definite adoption of our new type of all big gun battleships through the conclusive arguments presented by him in various papers on the subject. I regard him as having rendered to the United States Navy services of such signal value that it is my duty to recognize them in emphatic fashion.

Please file this with Commander Sims's record.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THANKS TO ADMIRAL SPERRY.

Rear Admiral Sperry, commanding the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, has received a letter from Joseph Dutton, head of the leper colony on the island of Molokai, Hawaii, thanking Admiral Sperry for his courtesy in having the fleet steam close to the shore of the island last July so that the members of the colony might view it. The letter was forwarded through Governor Frear of Hawaii. It says in part:

My dear sir: That splendid fleet of United States battleships coming from San Francisco to Honolulu, turning from the big road, coming down the lane, passing in parade our front yard along the full extent of the Molokai leper settlement, under the towering rear wall, over 2,000 feet high, which is flanked by majestic headlands backed by a reserve of mountains that are much higher—thus, precisely on time and in exact order, with grave and serious movement, not like the cute little steamer that clicks its heels and scatters the dust, but like a powerful warrior in battle array, came the sixteen, this 'around the world' patrol that Mr. Roosevelt is sending in the name of Uncle Sam. These sixteen battleships, having the full confidence of America, came down the lane with a friendly nod and passed on—so dignified and beautiful, this early July morning. Our abode has been called 'Molokai the blest'; it has surely been so this day.

RECIPROCATING ENGINES AND TURBINES.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your very pertinent editorial in your issue of Saturday, Feb. 27, 1909, headed "Reciprocating Engines and Turbines," with a quotation from the New York Herald of Jan. 31, is right. The first impression on reading this is to question its accuracy. Every marine engineer is of the same opinion, is it accurate? And the next question is why are we left in the dark? The experiment of trying these ships with different emplacement of engines is of the greatest interest, not to the Navy Department alone, but to all marine engineers of the country. Nay, we may go further and demand of the Navy Department why this most important engineering information is kept from the public, who are clearly entitled to know of the performance of their ships, be they good or bad, and accurate information from the Navy Department to the shipbuilder and shipowner, should be fairly given that they might have accurate knowledge and build accordingly. If the ordinary people of the country do not care about this information, the ship- and engine-building interests of the country need it, and demand that they have it, for their information in their business, and in the progress of their science and art. There is no good reason why we should not have this information. A few years ago all information of this kind was given freely through the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but for some unaccountable reason this information has been locked up in the Navy Department as though it is a matter of great secrecy. There is no good reason for this, and the whole engineering field would be greatly benefited by this information, which can only be had authoritatively and accurately through the Navy Department.

The four questions, numbered from one to four, are very proper, and the Navy Department should answer them freely. But the wily contractor comes in here. He runs off the steam trial. He weighs, or does not weigh the coal, as he pleases. He knows all the circumstances of the trial, and the Navy Department are observers only, and are not permitted to know by the contractors the detailed facts such as the amount of coal and water used per horsepower hour. It is only when the Navy Department has accepted the ship and has been nearly a year preparing it for an economy trial, and after that trial by a competent board of naval engineers can these facts be found out. The question still is will the Navy Department give it out.

It is reported that the boilers of the Salem were forced to their utmost to make good the speed of that ship, and the coal in the furnaces of the Birmingham was said to be baked, not burned, because the builders of these ships had reasons for it. It is needless to say that these reasons were entirely selfish on the part of the contractors. It is hinted that they had steam turbines for sale or installation in other ships, or contracts they had in view, and it was their business interest to make the showing they did on the steam trials of these two ships.

Second: Why has not this information been explained? Because it was not the interest of the contractor to do so, and the Navy Department cannot.

Third: It is not, because of either engine or propeller, on the Birmingham, but because it was to the interest of the contractor to have it so. They run the trials.

Fourth: Again, it is to the interest of the contractor

to have the report just as it is, and the Navy Department is impotent, or indifferent, about the information that it should be able to give to the engineering interest of the country, and which they are clearly entitled to and clamoring for. This comparison of ship and engine emplacement is an experiment on the most gigantic scale and cost, that alone can be carried out by a government, the cost being so great, it is a crime that the engineering and shipbuilding interests of the country are not made acquainted with the facts.

A MARINE ENGINEER.

THE NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

Feb. 24, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The naval reorganization which is now going on is so drastic that those who believe it is a mistake find it difficult to set out their objections briefly unless they attack the scheme point by point. A recent occurrence in connection with work coming under the Sister Service calls attention very strikingly to one of the greatest defects in connection with the new scheme for the Navy, and one which must have struck with tremendous force every person who is interested in naval matters.

The Panama Canal from the very start has been a matter of engineering. Board after board of engineers has passed on the details and the actual execution of the work is under the control of Army engineers. When attacks were made on the lock canal and President-elect Taft went to the Isthmus to make a personal inspection, he did not take a lot of Infantry and Cavalry generals, but did take a board of distinguished civil engineers, who were experts on the matter which had to be considered.

The bearing of this case on the scheme of naval reorganization is, of course, very plain. As has been stated repeatedly and as must be evident to everyone who knows the facts, the Navy is now essentially a great engineering organization. The design and construction of the vessels, their repair at the navy yards, their maintenance while in service, and the effective operation of their weapons of destruction are all engineering questions. Yet, what do we find when a scheme of reorganization is proposed? Are the men of the Navy with skilled engineering experience called in, or is a board formed of experienced manufacturers in civil life, whose opinions would really be of value? Not at all.

The Secretary of the Navy has stated before Congressional committees that the scheme is entirely his own and that he received no assistance in its preparation from any Bureau chiefs or officers in the Navy. We must, of course, give him the credit of being technically truthful in this statement, although his known intimacy with certain officers cannot but raise some doubt as to the absolute freedom from bias.

In civil life the march of progress in connection with manufacturing has led to the existence of a number of experts of special skill, who make a business of advising manufacturers as to wherein their establishments might be improved. In other words, even the directors of great manufacturing establishments, with all their experience, feel that in making relatively minor changes, it is wise to have the advice of experts. Here is a case involving one of the arms of the national defense, whose efficiency is a matter of the greatest importance to the entire country, and we find a change so radical as to literally tear up the existing organization by the roots instituted by a man who certainly could not call himself an expert in the matter and who states publicly that he does it without having consulted the very people who could best advise him.

Even the commission which is appointed by the President does not properly and fairly meet the emergency because it is a matter of general comment that the members were apparently selected because it was known in advance what their verdict would be. This is all the more remarkable and shows the tremendous change which has come over the President's point of view in the last twelve or fifteen years.

When he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and brought about the appointment of the Personnel Board, he was very careful to organize it so that not only were both engineers and the line officers represented, but even the line officers were so chosen that two factions whose views were very different on certain points were each represented. This was eminently fair and under Mr. Roosevelt's tactful guidance these discordant elements were brought to submit what was practically a unanimous report because, although two line officers and one engineer dissented from the majority report, each of them dissented not against the scheme as a whole, but on account of objections to one or more points which it is said were not always of very great importance.

Seventy years ago, when machinery first came into our ships, it was considered as an auxiliary only, to be used as a convenience or in an emergency; to-day the machinery is absolutely vital to the efficiency of our fleet, and it is obvious that this efficiency depends on the zeal and enthusiasm, as well as the skill, of the men who are to handle these great floating machines. The changes which are proposed and which the Secretary of the Navy is now endeavoring to secure are certainly calculated to kill absolutely all enthusiasm for engineering which the line officers of the Navy, who are now by law the engineers, might have.

That the scheme was not thoroughly worked out and is ill-digested, is shown by the constant changes which are being made. We find now that the Secretary proposes in effect to increase the importance of the foremen of the former separate departments, so that in effect while not in name, they will really be the heads of departments and he evidently realizes that such men cannot be obtained except for good salaries. This shows at once that all talk of economy is likely to be entirely futile and indeed those who are familiar with the way in which the general storekeeper system enormously exceeded in cost the former system of separate store houses for the departments are prepared to anticipate such a result.

One of the most remarkable things about this change is the fact that the line officers of the Navy seem to have been so blind to what was coming. It is generally believed that the magazine and newspaper attacks on the administration of the department were instigated by line officers who were avowedly aiming at a system of grand divisions in the administration, each under a vice-admiral, so that the manufacturing bureaus would have formed a division of "materiel" under a vice-admiral. Instead of the scheme working out this way, the division of materiel is apparently to be placed under the Chief Constructor, so that in effect the line will have one big division—that of navigation—and the rest of the Navy will be under the Chief Constructor. The logical outcome of this in time would be that the constructors would have absolute control of the navy yards and the commandant and his assistants would become mere figure-heads and ornaments, having about as much real influence

as the marine guards which have for many years been attached to the navy yards.

It is not yet too late for a proper commission to be organized, and indeed the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill is for such a commission. The proper course would have been to make no changes until after this commission had reported. As it is, everything is in turmoil and confusion; the great mass of officers in the Navy are disheartened and discouraged and the man who has kicked up this cloud of dust will, in a few days, escape amid its confusion to the retirement of private life.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the incoming President, with his reasonableness and sanity, will take the necessary steps to stop this ruin of the Navy.

OLD REGIME.

FOREIGN OBSERVATIONS ON OUR MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In continental Europe the words "militia" and "national guard" are used teasing regulars, whenever they fail to execute a certain drill with clock-work exactness, consequently I was not a little surprised when seeing just such militia or guardsmen drilling here in the United States. Considering that most of the militia or National Guard companies drill only two hours per week, beside the summer encampment of one week, I must say the average results are nothing short of marvelous.

Continental European armies have taken up the German so-called "Stechschritt," or Parademarsch, which develops the muscles to a high degree, but which has sometimes the bad after-effect of a concussion of the brain, if practiced with little or no interruption during a day. This "Stechschritt" is executed thus: with a lightly bent forward upper body, abdomen drawn in, and shoulders thrown back, the soldier lifts first the left leg, to a position with his upper leg almost horizontal, throws it out and forward, setting it energetically to the ground, lifting himself simultaneously to the toes of his right foot; to be lifted and thrown forward next and so on. These drills take almost all the time set for drills between October and April, inclusive, for the recruits as well as the men in their second and third year term. (Third year is practically abolished.) The companies have to drill thus, so as to escape criticism during reviews and inspections held occasionally by the commanding general of the brigade, division or corps or the Sovereign and his guests. Of course, these men see in a soldier nothing but one of their favored playthings, like children in their game of tin soldiers. City garrisons drill therefore chiefly for parades, whereas town garrisons and such in villages drill for the real thing, the war-game. This stamping of the ground, under which the soil reverberates, is a very attractive show for any onlooker, and thus the Stechschritt is high in the grace of all sovereigns when presenting their martial power to a visiting ally. This horse-like stamping is not in high favor with the foot-officers who, knowing the effect of a continuous shaking of the vertebrae up to the brain, simply don't do it, but they fail to influence their superiors, since their suggestion never reaches the uppermost personage in favor of it.

As the American militia fortunately is not going to parade before crowned heads, to illustrate with it the grandeur of the United States, as European potentates are wont to do with their armies, the enthusiastic young Americans put in the military service if they join the National Guard are developed entirely in the martial education of the men. This advantage is inestimable since the few hours devoted to military drills can be used solely for field purposes. The attention with which Americans execute the drills is surprisingly good; consequently American militia companies beat Europeans at sharpshooting. The allowance of cartridges for target practice is about the same in Europe and America. Continental armies have about 120 cartridges allowed for field-like use, which is more than American militia have.

I would say America is invincible with such defenders in their stock, but here comes another factor: "the public sentiment"—which makes all the efforts of the minority naught. A young college boy joined, for purely patriotic reasons, the Naval Reserve of Ohio. The first time he was seen at a Decoration Day parade in Cleveland the men working with him in the same office used him as a target for their jokes and our patriot had soon to quit his position. The same holds true about the labor organizations, which treat the military with contempt, because nobody teaches them the use of the military, while too many agitators point to them as to their oppressors, and never as to the defenders of their property, their home and fireside.

The rank and file is of an excellent material, fine looking boys of twenty to twenty-five are the great bulk of the membership; every one knows that, but the officers, I feel sorry to say, are under the requirements. In my opinion officers of the National Guard ought to be raised to be such, evening officers' aspirant schools to be frequented, as the name already indicates, by members of the various National Guard organizations who are desirous to become officers. In each National Guard garrison there should be one such course under the possible superintendency of the officer delegated to recruiting service for the Regular Army or Navy. The students attending it could be styled officers aspirant, wear an officially recognized badge and become graduates after successfully passing all theoretical and practical examinations; from these graduates vacancies should be filled by the present method of election. All officers aspirant would attend to the duties of the regular rating they held when they applied for admission to the school, and devote one or

two extra nights to this school per week. As a special inducement vacancies occurring in the Regular forces should be filled by those applying from the officers aspirant schools after they have served in the National Guard of their state for at least two years and become graduates of the above school.

So as to bring better trained men into the ranks a policy should be followed regarding those men of the Regular Service who apply for their discharge before their time is up. Instead of buying themselves out of the Service let them have their discharge free upon enlisting for twice the remainder of their enlistment in the Regular Service, in the militia of a state. The present purchase price to be deposited on interest and be refunded after fulfilling this suggested new pledge.

Discipline is a useful help in case of war, and cannot be gained without training. Unpleasant orders are often given in wartime, and time for an argument, why a company should not use a bridge, but wade through the creek, is scarce. A disciplined company will, of course, execute the order without hesitation; another may not, and thus cause defeat.

The militia as she stands to-day has little authority over its members; if in case of insubordination one member should be punished the chances are that many prospective members will avoid the organization for fear of being punished the same way. The only remedy to overcome military antagonism and get a discipline in the establishment is compulsory "National Guard service"; by which such men who are under law obliged to join the colors would benefit, their effeminacy would vanish, the carriage of their body would improve, their character would become stronger. The out-door life during the two weeks of a summer encampment would decrease the number of consumptives America has, and thus add another advantage outweighing all others.

Schools and institutions now engaged in military instruction could furnish the officers of the National Guard in the future. Pupils of such schools could have the time they are in these schools counted toward fulfilling their obligation toward the country, beginning at the legal age of, say, eighteen.

A system such as suggested would meet little or no antagonism, since the time required to comply with the provision would entail no hardship to the members. The period of this compulsory militia service should be uniform all over the states and, say, be for three years, to be started at the age of eighteen, if of healthy stature; twenty if rejected, and twenty-two if rejected a second time. Those rejected thrice shall be free from service. Prolonged service should have a pecuniary inducement in shape of a premium.

FERRIGNY.

Our correspondent is a former officer of the Austro-Hungarian army.—Ed.

RESULTS OF ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Any plan of elimination, or combination of elimination and selection, that can be impartially administered is desirable, provided it is not too radical. But such a plan has not yet been advanced. The bill now before Congress, should it become law, could not be put into practice without danger of partiality so grave as to be certain in many cases. This danger has been so well demonstrated that I will make no further reference to it. The purpose of this article is to show how exceedingly radical this bill is. No attention has heretofore been directed to the small chance any officer will have of escaping compulsory retirement, i.e., elimination, under its provisions and with this end in view the accompanying table has been computed. The data used was taken from the letter of the Secretary of War, dated May 25, 1908, transmitting the bill to the House of Representatives. It represents the normal or average conditions under the bill. It should be remembered that less than the average number of casualties will increase the number of eliminations and vice versa.

The limitations of Section 3 of the bill, "that no colonel shall be eliminated when the effect thereof would be to promote a lieutenant colonel of less than three years' service as such unless his total commissioned service exceeds twenty-eight years," etc., can operate only to leave an officer at the top of his grade. He would therefore receive the first natural (casual) vacancy thereafter or would be practically sure of promotion before again being subjected to possible elimination in that grade. Also an unusually large percentage of the eliminations and casualties in his grade occurring above him might so leave him at the top of the list. In both cases he has less than the normal chance of elimination.

On the other hand such unusual percentage occurring in his grade, below him might subject him to possible elimination more than the normal number of times (at close of each fiscal year). But as the bill deals with average conditions, this discussion will be limited to them—and that they would be demoralizing in the extreme will be evident.

A comparison of columns 5 and 8 shows that the eliminations exceed the casualties in all grades except that of colonel and second lieutenant (in the latter there are no eliminations); also that the total eliminations exceed the total casualties by 12.8 per cent. From column 13 it is seen that fifty-three per cent. of all second lieutenants who enter the Service are eliminated; 42.3 per cent. constitute casualties; and only 4.7 per cent. become general officers or retire for age.

In order to understand the table clearly let us take a

second lieutenant entering the Army at 23 as one of the annual appointees. In this grade he is not subject to elimination. At 27 he becomes a first lieutenant and at once comes under the elimination provision of the bill, having but 24.8 chances in 100, or less than 1 in 4 (see column 11) of never being eliminated. As a first lieutenant he sees, due to the bill, 66.4 per cent of his fellows promoted annually (Col. 7) and 37.5 per cent. eliminated (Col. 8), and though he gains all the former files and some of the latter and his promotion is thereby hastened, he has a painful realization that an even balance has not been struck because for the first 5 years the 37.5 are permanently retired with one year's pay (\$1,870) as full settlement, the last year with \$205.70 per year.

His own chance of escaping elimination is meanwhile gradually increasing until on his promotion to a captaincy at 34 it is 31.2 per cent., i.e., he has less than one chance in three to escape elimination thereafter. Suppose him to be eliminated at the end of this year. He would receive \$360 per year retired pay, having given twelve of the best years of his life to the government. Still at 35 he may be able to get a fresh start and make a moderate living. Again, suppose him to be eliminated as a captain at 42. He has served the government during his best nineteen years, and receives thereafter \$977.71 per year (the wages of a day laborer), and is expected to eke out in civil life enough to support his family; yet what chance of doing this has he at 42 years of age? If he escapes elimination as a captain he annually sees the bill operate to promote 22.4 of his fellows and eliminate 44 of them, and his chance of escape from a like fate slowly increases until on his promotion to a majority he is shocked to realize that in spite of the wholesale elimination he escaped as a captain his chance of continued immunity therefrom is only 48.9 per cent., or less than one in two.

Now suppose he is eliminated at 47 as a major. He has been in the Service twenty-four years and it has become his life work, whereas starting in civil life at this age he could do nothing that would add materially to his retired pay, yet the latter amounts to only \$2,016 per year, less than half his active pay, and he no longer has quarters, heat or light. In the present day, with a family, this means penury to him.

His chance of escaping elimination gradually increases during his service as major while annually the bill operates to eliminate 13.5 of his fellows while promoting only 8.9. If he escapes and is promoted to 50 to a lieutenant colonel, it is 65.9 per cent. or less than two in three. Suppose he is eliminated at 51. His retired pay is only \$2,944, after twenty-eight years' service, whereas if he had been retired for disability as captain with twenty years' service he would receive almost as much. If he escapes elimination as a lieutenant colonel he sees the bill annually operate to eliminate 5.7 of his fellows and promote 3.2, while his own chance of escape gradually increases to 82.1 per cent. on his promotion to a colonelcy. That is, he has still one chance in five of being eliminated before he retires for age or is made a general officer by the President.

The above considers only his chance of escaping elimination. His chances on entering each grade, of escaping constituting a casualty at some time and of ultimately escaping both elimination and casualty are given in Columns 16 and 18, respectively.

Will any young man of the class we desire for officers come into the Service when he realizes that if he retains life and health until he reaches the age of 64 and conducts himself properly in the interim he will nevertheless have one chance in ten (8.2 per cent., Col. 17) of escaping elimination? Will not such—I had almost said uncertainty, but will substitute certainty—operate as a powerful deterrent?

Are only 8.2 per cent. of the present second lieutenants who become captains and, but for the bill, would subsequently retire for age fit to be retained in service in the various grades until so retired? Are only 12.3 per cent. of the present first lieutenants who become captains and, but for the bill, would subsequently retire for age fit to survive as active officers until so retired? Are 70.7 per cent. of the present captains who become majors and, but for the bill, would subsequently retire for age so poor professionally that they should be eliminated? And are 51.1 of the present majors who become lieutenant colonels and, but for the bill, would subsequently retire for age worthy of such ultimate retirement? Yet this is what the bill means. To use the argument of some of its advocates: Would any business run on such lines pay?

When to the above is added the grave danger of partiality, the stigma of elimination, and the utter inadequacy of the proposed pay of eliminated officers, can it be doubted for an instant that this bill, if it becomes law, will cause so much uneasiness, anxiety and apprehension that the commissioned personnel will become the victim of utter demoralization?

Give us more rapid promotion, but not at such a prohibitive price. Let the examinations for entrance into the Service and for promotion (to include all grades) be rigid and let none be admitted or promoted who do not come up to a high standard, i.e., eliminate political reversal of the findings of boards of examination; let the condoning of carelessness, inefficiency and worse things cease; enlarge, if necessary, the powers of retiring boards to embrace cases that fall short of actual physical defects and do not constitute causes for drastic action by general courts-martial (e.g., temperamental defects, general unfitness, etc.), and let men retired for such causes have a smaller rate of retired pay than seventy-five per cent. of their active pay; do these things and promotion will improve as will the morale of the Army.

LINE OFFICER.

Grade.	Number in grade.	% annual vacancies in next higher grade.	Annual vacancies—promotions to grade (Col. 2 x Col. 1)	Annual promotions from grade. (From Col. 3.)	Annual casualties†	Annual promotions due to casualties (summed Col. 5)	Annual promotions due to bill. (Col. 4—Col. 6.)	Annual eliminations in grade. (From Col. 7.)	No. annually escaping elimination. (Col. 3—Col. 8.)	% escaping elimination. (Col. 9 ÷ Col. 7.)	Total % chance of escaping elimination. (From Col. 10.)	Ultimate eliminations. (From Col. 7.)	% ultimately eliminated. (Col. 12 ÷ Col. 8.)	No. not constituting casualties. (Col. 9—Col. 5.)	% not constituting casualties. (Col. 14 ÷ Col. 8.)	Total % chance of not constituting casualties. (From Col. 15.)	Ultimate % of those who are not eliminated. (9.3 ÷ Col. 12)	Total % chance of ultimate promotion. (Col. 4) (Col. 3)
Above Col.			9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3												
Col.	94				5.5	9.3	0	3.2	14.8	82.1	82.1	3.2	17.8	12.5	69.4	69.4	74.4	51.7
Lieut. Col.	107	16.84	28.6	18.0	4.9	14.8	3.2	5.7	22.9	80.2	65.9*	8.9	31.1	23.7	82.9	57.6	61.1	32.5
Major	289	9.89	52.3	28.6	10.2	19.7	8.9	13.5	38.8	74.2	48.9	22.4	42.8	42.1	80.5	46.3	29.3	17.8
Capt.	1,106	4.73	121.5	52.3	25.2	29.9	22.4	14.0	77.5	63.8	31.2	66.4	54.6	96.3	79.3	36.7	12.3	7.7
1st Lieut.	1,006	12.08	181.9	121.5	22.8	55.1	66.4	37.5	144.4	79.4	24.8	104.0	57.2	159.1	87.5	32.1	8.2	5.1
2d Lieut.	963	18.89	196.2	181.9	14.3	77.9	104.0	0	196.2	100.0†	24.8†	104.0	53.0†	181.9	92.7	29.7	8.2*	4.7

*Data taken from letter of Secretary of War.

†Retirements for disability, deaths, resignations, etc.

‡These percentages can be obtained in another way, viz: Per Sec. 3 of the bill the number of years in the grade of Lieut. Col. is 4 and the percentage to be annually eliminated is 5.28. The % not eliminated is therefore 94.72, i.e. this is the % of chance of escaping elimination each year while in that grade. Hence for 4 years' such chance is (.94.72)⁴ = .80.5 = 80.5%. The total % of chance for a lieutenant per this method is 25.0.

§The total percentage escaping elimination and casualty is 4.7 (Col. 18). Therefore the total percentage constituting casualties is 100—(4.7+53.0)=42.3

¶These percentages are true when first entering a grade. During service therein they gradually approach those for the next higher grade.

‡Constant throughout grade.

*.821 x .802 = .659 = 65.9%, etc.

Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th U.S. Cav., appeared before a G.C.M. at Philadelphia, Pa., on charges growing out of disputes between the men of his command and Pennsylvania National Guardsmen at the encampment at Gettysburg last summer. Captain Corcoran is also charged with having discourteously treated an officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard. During the encampment it is said that members of Troop G, 13th Cavalry, which was stationed at Gettysburg, refused to obey the provost guard of the citizen soldiers. Under Army regulations the officer in command is responsible for the conduct of his men, and the subject was brought to the attention of the War Department and a court-martial ordered. Only two witnesses were examined Feb. 27, Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., and Capt. M. C. Rysor, of the same regiment, who testified that they knew nothing of the affair until the complaint was lodged by the National Guard officers. Dr. Frederick M. Barney, Med. Reserve Corps, U.S.A., was questioned with the intention of proving that Captain Corcoran was intoxicated at that time of the trouble. Doctor Barney stated that on the night of July 18 he was awakened by Captain Corcoran, who entered his tent and told him that he had been arrested by Pennsylvania Guardsmen while attempting to enter camp. The witness said that while he detected the odor of liquor on the Captain's breath, he was unable to form any opinion as to how much he had been drinking. He refused to say, when pressed by the court, that the Captain had been drinking to excess. He said that at a later interview between Captain Corcoran and some officers of the militia the conduct of the Captain was that of a gentleman. Sergeants Buchanan and Howell, of the 13th U.S. Cavalry, told of their difficulties with the Guardsmen doing provost guard in Gettysburg on July 23. Capt. James Harkins, of the 10th Regiment, N.G.P., said that on the night of July 18 he found Captain Corcoran in an altercation with members of the provost guard in the center of the town. Captain Harkins testified that in his opinion the Cavalry officer had been drinking. He said he saw him stagger once while talking with the Guardsmen. At the session of the court on March 3 no new testimony was given by any of the witnesses.

The Attorney General has reversed the opinion of his predecessor rendered five years ago in the matter of the increase of rank under the Act of April 23, 1904, for officers retired for physical disability contracted in the line of duty. Mr. Bonaparte says: "After mature advisement in the premises I have been compelled to reach the conclusion that the opinion in question was erroneous and that officers retired for physical disability contracted in the line of duty, in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1890, are entitled, in the discretion of the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to the promotion permitted by the Act of 1904." As the advancement in rank and the retirement were for practical purposes simultaneous, so the promotion and retirement of these officers cannot be accurately described as "an advance in grade since the date of retirement." The Attorney General says: "They would have been entitled to the same promotion on the active list but for cause creditable to them and establishing a claim to the country's gratitude which operate to prevent such promotion. By giving the promotion at the moment of or as an incident to retirement the government is just rather than generous, and I can perceive no good reason for holding that the Congress could not have intended these officers to be included among those benefited by the Act of 1904. * * * It seems reasonable to suppose that an officer retired by reason of physical incapacity contracted in the line of duty, for example by reason of wounds received in action, would be at least as likely to deserve this recognition of his previous services as one retired for other reasons. Yet all of this class of officers who have been thus retired subsequent to the enactment of the Act of 1890 are singled out for exclusion from the benefits of the law of 1904. It does not seem to me that this is a reasonable interpretation of the intention of the Congress."

The Springfield Republican sees in the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet just ended the cause of the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast, and says: "The Oriental cruise undoubtedly had the effect of stimulating the war spirit, even a spirit of arrogance, among the lower breed of anti-Japanese agitators on the Pacific coast." The Republican knows, or ought to know, that months before there was any thought of sending a fleet around the world the Japanese school question had California in a ferment. It ought to know that race clashes arise irrespective entirely of fleets or armies, and we are not sure that Massachusetts would not have its anti-Japanese agitators if the Orientals were entering into the life of the old Bay State as they are into the life of California. The bills in the California legislature and other Pacific slope legislatures were not fathered by the "lower breed" of anti-Japanese agitators, and they sprang from sentiments that had their birth in the Californians' minds years before the cruise was thought of; aye, before the new Navy was thought of. About a year ago British Columbia rose against the invasion of Orientals. Did a world cruise of a British fleet inspire that outbreak? An editor is in desperate need of excuses for attacking our Navy when he seeks to make it in any sense responsible for the anti-Japanese feeling in California. In the papers of Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, were accounts of an outbreak in Omaha against the Greeks and in Iowa against the negroes. Will the Republican say the fleet's cruise inspired those demonstrations of racial hatreds or local prejudices?

The Cablenews-American of Jan. 21 announced that Pvt. Thomas Davenport, Co. F, 26th Inf., was confined at the division hospital as a leper. His ailment was discovered on Jan. 18 at Cuartel de Espana, in the heart of Intramuros, where 600 American soldiers were quartered. It is thought Davenport contracted the disease in Iloilo in 1898, when serving with Co. G, 18th Inf. Some native lepers escaped in the precipitate evacuation of Iloilo by the Spaniards. This is the first case of leprosy among Regular troops in the Philippines, says the Manila paper. Another case since American occupation was that of Geo. Pfeiffer, an examiner in the Bureau of Customs, who was found to be suffering from the scourge in 1906. He died in San Lazaro hospital less than a month after the discovery. He caught it from the Moros of Mindanao. Private Davenport is 36 years old, with seventeen years' service in the Army, counting double time. He is reputed to have \$5,000 deposited with various savings banks. He is of a quiet disposition and temperate habits. For the past fourteen months he had been on special duty with the quartermaster department. He has

a brother in Knoxville, Tenn. It is to be hoped that further medical investigation will show that Davenport is a victim of one of the many tropical cutaneous affections, rather than leprosy. John K. Early, formerly of Co. B, 43d U.S. Vols., contracted leprosy in Iloilo in 1898 and is now being treated in a contagious disease hospital in the United States.

Major John M. Carson, jr., constructing quartermaster at West Point, is justly entitled to the high praise bestowed upon him during the discussion in the House of Representatives upon the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The bill carries an increase of \$500 in his pay, which is to terminate when Major Carson is relieved of his present duty. A point of order was made by Representative Macon against this provision, to which Mr. Hull, chairman of the Military Committee, replied: "I think it is only a limitation; but I will say to my friend from Arkansas that on account of the very superior ability of the man now in charge of this department, on account of the great work that is carried on by him, he is given an additional compensation of \$500 more than he would otherwise receive. Now while the bill carries this additional compensation, we believe that he has saved the amount many times over by his great ability. If, at the expiration of the present fiscal year, he goes out, and a new quartermaster shall be detailed, the committee believe that he ought not to have this additional compensation 'on account of his superior ability,' because he will have had no experience. We are spending \$7,000,000 there; and if the gentleman will examine into the work under the control of Major Carson, the quartermaster in charge, he will find that he has saved, from what we know such work would have cost when done at other places, hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Owing to many complaints against some of the colored soldiers of the 24th U.S. Infantry by citizens of Sacket Harbor, New York, Col. Wm. Paulding, commanding the regiment which is on duty at Madison Barracks, issued an order on Feb. 27, forbidding the enlisted men from entering that village without first having secured a pass. A reward of \$100 has been raised by the members of the regiment for the capture of the assailant of Edith Gambley, providing he proves to be a member of the regiment. The self-respecting men of the 24th are anxious, it is said, to aid in bringing to justice any men guilty of assault or other crimes. Miss Gambley was brutally attacked recently by a colored man in a soldier's uniform, and alleged to be a member of the 24th Infantry. Other women have been held up, it is said, and the citizens have become so incensed over the situation that the men of the village organized a vigilance committee to protect themselves and families. Pvt. Philip Allsbury, of Co. B, 24th Infantry, was captured by William Brill, jr., a citizen, on Feb. 23, and was held for an examination. He was taken to Watertown and was arraigned on the charge of attempted burglary in the second degree. For the past two weeks women living on the outskirts of the town, it is claimed, have been kept in a constant state of terror on account of negro soldiers peeping in windows, trying doors and demanding admittance. Complaint was made by citizens to the War Department.

That President Roosevelt did not favor the introduction into the Naval bill by the Senate of the section which sought to provide that one-half our naval force should be kept on the Pacific coast is evident from the following telegram sent to Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Navy League:

The return of the fleet in even better condition than when it sailed after a voyage literally unprecedented must be a matter of pride to every patriotic American. I wish all success to the Navy League, that it will work successfully for the creation of public sentiment which will insist that the governmental representatives of the public, both in the legislative and Executive departments, build up the Navy and keep it at the highest point of efficiency. We need a thorough undertaking by the public. The essential need is an American naval policy including such elevating knowledge as will prove the incidental folly of attempting to divide the battle fleet between the Atlantic and Pacific, and will condemn without reserve those short-sighted men who oppose the Navy and the security it affords and seek to make us build only small ships of an outgrowing type.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The following were the awards at the recent Philippines Division meet at Manila which closed on Jan. 16, with a grand review of troops by Gen. Franklin H. Bliss, division commander, who also gave out the prizes: Best battery of Field Artillery, A. 5th F.A., Capt. John E. Stephens, commanding; best platoon of mountain Artillery, D. 4th F.A., Lieut. Leftoy Collins; best machine gun platoon, 18th Infantry platoon, Lieut. Joseph M. Cummins; best Infantry company, F. 30th Infantry, Capt. F. B. Shaw; best Cavalry troop, L. 1st Cavalry, Capt. G. H. McDonald; best all-round camp, machine gun platoon, 18th Infantry; best horsemanship, Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th Cav.; best polo team, 10th Cavalry; best all-round athlete, Pvt. George Washington, 25th Infantry.

The Quartermaster's Department has the past week authorized the following contracts: Fort Getty: Darling and Slade, Fall River, Mass., extension of water system, \$5,459; John F. Johnston Co., Fall River, Mass., sewer system, \$235. Whipple Barracks: Nelson Bros. Paving and Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn., construction of concrete walks around and from eleven sets of officers' quarters to main walk, \$1,610. Fort D. A. Russell: Atkinson Bros., Colorado Springs, quartermasters' stables, \$18,890; two dispensaries, Allison and Inman, Denver, Colo., \$7,850. Fort Barrancas: One Coast Artillery barracks, \$23,500; one mess hall, \$5,200; lavatory, \$3,800; plumbing for the same, \$3,600; one double firemen's quarters at Fort Barrancas, \$5,385; the same at Fort Pickens, \$5,385.

The Quartermaster's Department awarded a contract for plumbing in the field, staff and band stables at Fort Myer for the sum of \$19,932 to Thomas E. Molton, of Washington, D.C. The construction of non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Rosecrans has been awarded to P. Hanson and Company, of San Diego, for \$12,940. The construction of field officers' quarters at Fort Monroe has been let to J. H. Brinson, of Hampton, Va., for \$21,770, and N. G. Norris, of Phoebus, has the contract for the plumbing for \$3,140. Advertise-

ments have been made for an addition to the post exchange at Fort Monroe and for a bowling alley at Fort William Henry Harrison.

Secretary Newberry has written to Rear Admiral Swift requesting him to inform W. V. Albert, chief electrician, and R. F. Trop, electrician, first class, of the Department's appreciation of their proficiency as wireless operators in receiving a long message from the U.S.S. Connecticut to the Department, regarding the organization of the Fleet Brigade, which took part in the inaugural parade. A similar letter was sent by the Secretary to Rear Admiral Sperry, asking him to recognize the excellent service of T. F. Whiteside, of the Alabama, electrician, 2d class, and G. C. Will, of the Connecticut, electrician, 3d class, for their work on the same wireless dispatch.

Marine Corps orders issued this week are as follows: Feb. 26: Second Lieut. C. B. Vogel, to report to commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. Feb. 27: Col. George Richards, paymaster, granted leave for three days from March 1, 1909. Second Lieut. C. B. Vogel, to report to president Marine Examining Board, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion to next higher grade. March 1: Capt. Wm. H. Parker, to proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to commanding officer, Marine Barracks there, for temporary duty, and on completion return to proper station. March 2: Major Wm. B. Lemly, assistant Q.M., granted leave from March 3 to 13, 1909.

A type of barrel which is said to kill nine-tenths of the noise of a gun, to eliminate the recoil and to make black powder practically smokeless, was demonstrated before members of the Northfield, Vt., Gun Club recently. The inventor, Joseph C. Coulombe, was graduated from Norwich University in 1905. He explains that his device differs from the Maxim invention in that the latter is an attachment to be placed on the end of the gun barrel, while his thin steel casing extends the full length of the barrel.

One of the last acts of President Roosevelt and Secretary Newberry before their retirement with the Roosevelt administration, was to approve an amendment of the Navy regulations providing for a compliance with the clause in the current Navy appropriation bill requiring the return of the marines to the ships, but without provision for their serving at the guns.

The question as to the packing and crating of an officer's baggage allowance when no change of station is pending, was raised by an officer who intended to give up his house and move to a hotel. Concurring with the Quartermaster General it was held that "under existing regulations there is no authority for the packing and crating of an officer's personal effects in advance of orders directing his change of station."

"Put money in thy purse," was the cynical advice of Iago to Desdemona. In keeping with this it might be suggested to officers who wish to get on in the world that they secure a detail to Washington, where their talents, whatever they may be, will have the best possible opportunity to secure recognition. "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," etc. It has always been the case that rulers are prone to limit their vision to the horizon of which the palace is the center.

Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, U.S.N., on Feb. 25, received his orders to take up the duties of inspector of target practice, which Commander Sims, who takes command of the Minnesota, on March 1, will leave vacant. As Commander Sims is also naval aide to the President, this position will remain unfilled until Mr. Taft selects a naval aide. Lieutenant Commander Bradshaw has had much experience in training the Navy turret crews.

The senior medical officer of the Naval Academy will be a member of the Academic board as the head of the new department of naval hygiene and physiology, the establishment of which has been recommended by the Surgeon General of the Navy, this recommendation being approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and President Roosevelt.

The decision of the Attorney General that paymasters' clerks are "officers of the Navy" within the meaning of the law of May 13, 1908, providing for the retirement of naval officers after thirty years' service on three-quarters pay, will be gratefully received by this useful class of public servants.

The transport Meade sailed from Havana, Cuba, Feb. 25, with one battalion of the 5th Infantry and the 11th Cavalry, and the transport McClellan sailed with the other battalion of the 5th Infantry. The 5th Infantry goes to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and the 11th Cavalry to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The Quartermaster's Department has the past week authorized advertisements for bids for the following construction work: Fort Stevens, a storehouse for the Signal Corps; Fort Totten, one single C.A.C. barracks and one band barrack; Philadelphia Depot, a fireproof storehouse.

As a result of the inaugural blizzard the train bearing the West Point cadets, up to noon of Friday, had gotten no further than Philadelphia. They had had neither supper nor breakfast. The train bearing the midshipmen home was also stranded somewhere between the capital and Annapolis.

The transport Kilpatrick was reported at Gibraltar March 5, leaving there that night.

We give on page 764 the more important changes in the Navy Regulations.

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Despite the fearful weather conditions, the streets being ankle deep with snow and slush, the military and civic parade incident to the inauguration of Mr. Taft as President, was held, and for three hours President Taft reviewed between 25,000 and 30,000 storm-battered marchers.

From the time the head of the column arrived at the reviewing point at 2:30 p. m., until 6:15 p. m., when the last organization passed, the President remained at his post an interested onlooker. Spectators on the line of march were few when compared to the previous inauguration. Few of the stands held anything like a crowd. Most of them were not half filled. The cold, snow, slush and wind kept the people away. Those present, however, were generous in their applause to all the military and civic organizations. Naturally, however, the greatest interest was centered in the Naval Brigade from the Atlantic Fleet, the largest body in the parade, numbering some 3,900 sturdy-looking officers and men, marching with the characteristic sailor swing. Eighteen governors of states appeared in the pageant with their staffs, silk-hatted, frock-coated and dignified, and all were accorded a great reception. The cadets from West Point, the midshipmen from Annapolis, the troops from the Regular Army and the National Guard all received their full share of applause, and other organizations in the column were not slighted. Many organizations booked to take part in the parade did not arrive until it was over, their trains being stalled. Among them were the 7th N.Y. and some of the midshipmen.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by his personal escort, composed of Troop A, National Guard of Ohio, was escorted at 10 a. m. from the White House to the Capitol by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Grand Marshal and staff, and a division composed of veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars and of the Regular Army and Navy of the United States, commanded by Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S. Army. The latter had quite a delegation of Vermonters on his staff, including Gen. T. S. Peck.

At the conclusion of his inaugural address President Taft was received at the speaker's stand by the First Brigade, First Division, Military Grand Division, under command of Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and the column immediately moved in the order designated. The route was north through the Capitol grounds to B street north, thence to 1st street west, thence to Pennsylvania avenue, thence on Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street, thence north to Pennsylvania avenue, where the column halted while the President's personal escort (passing the Grand Marshal and his staff, formed in line along the east curb of 15th street, right at New York avenue), and conducted the President and party through the east gate to the White House.

Review of the Military and Civic Grand Divisions. The parade was reviewed by the President from a stand on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue opposite the White House, and was reviewed by the Grand Marshal at 18th street on south side of Pennsylvania avenue and dismissed under his supervision at 19th street. The rear guard consisted of Major W. E. Horton, U.S. Army, commanding; Capt. J. A. Penn, U.S.A.; Capt. P. S. Brown, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N.; Capt. M. J. Lenihan, U.S.A.; Capt. F. J. Koester, U.S.A.; Capt. Andrew Parker, D. C. Militia, and Troop A, Ohio National Guard, Captain W. M. Scofield, commanding. The organizations which were scheduled to take part in the parade were these:

PARADE COLUMN.

The column moved in the following order: Platoon of mounted police, Major Richard Sylvester; 4th band, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.; Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., grand marshal; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, Chief of Staff.

Staff: Major S. D. Sturgis, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., Adj. Gen.; Col. E. L. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of Aides. Special aides: Capt. F. W. Sladen, M. F. Davis and Johnson Hagood, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Lieut. Col. F. J. Moses, Major M. W. Ireland and Major B. Winship, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Krank, U.S.N.; Major H. T. Allen and Capt. J. A. Penn, U.S.A.; Capt. P. S. Brown, U.S.M.C.; Capt. C. R. Howland and Capt. J. R. Hannay, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. C. Fremont, Jr., and P.A. Surg. C. T. Grayson, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. F. P. Lahm, U.S.A.; Pay Insp. G. W. Simpson, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, Major F. O. Johnson, Major J. M. K. Saltzman, Major C. G. Treat, Major W. E. Horton, Capt. M. J. Lenihan, Capt. F. J. Koester and Capt. B. T. Clayton, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. C. Sweet, U.S.N.; Capt. J. B. Dillon, 1st Lieut. R. C. Moore and 1st Lieut. B. D. Foulis, U.S.A.

Aides: Personal escort of the President; Troop A, Ohio National Guard, Capt. W. M. Scofield, commanding; the President; Presidential party in carriages.

Military Grand Division.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., chief marshal; Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, U.S.A., chief of staff; staff, Major H. C. Hodges, U.S.A., adjutant general; Capt. Powell Clayton, U.S.A., Lieut. Thomas O. Hart, U.S.N., Capt. W. D. Connor, U.S.A., and Capt. W. C. Harrie, U.S.M.C., aides.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., marshal; Major Daniel Boughton, U.S.A., chief of staff; Major D. S. Stanley, U.S.A., A.G.; Capt. J. W. Furlong, U.S.A., aide; Major E. A. Miller, U.S.A., A.A.G.; Capt. E. H. Humphrey, U.S.A., aide.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., marshal; staff, Major H. D. Todd, chief of staff; Capt. F. S. Cocheu, U.S.A., A.G.; Capt. Fox Conner and Capt. T. E. Merrill, U.S.A., aides.

Corps of Cadets, U.S. Military Academy, N.Y., Lieut. Col. F. W. Sibley, U.S.A.

Brigade U.S. Midshipmen, U.S. Naval Academy, Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Dismukes, U.S.N.

Cadet Company, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, Lieut. R. W. Dempwolf, U.S.R.C.S.

Second Brigade.

Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A., marshal. Provisional Regiment, U.S. Engineers and Coast Artillery, U.S. Army, Col. W. H. Coffin, U.S.A.

Second Battalion, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, Major C. G. Treat, U.S.A. First Squadron, 15th U.S. Cav., Major Frederick S. Foltz, U.S.A.

Company A, U.S. Hospital Corps, Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, U.S.A.

Third Brigade.

Cuban Army of Pacification; Col. C. D. Cowles, U.S.A., commanding; Capt. A. Mitchell, U.S.A., adjutant general; staff, Capt. E. T. Hartman, U.S.A.Q.M.; Capt. H. O. Williams, U.S.A.C.S.

Eleventh U.S. Infantry. (Organized in 1861. Campaigns of Army of Potomac; Spanish-American War; Porto Rico; Philippine Insurrection; Indian Frontier; San Francisco Earthquake Relief Work; Cuban Pacification.) Major R. T. Yeaman, U.S.A., commanding.

Fifth U.S. Infantry. (Organized 1798. One hundred and eleven years old. Campaigns War 1812; Black Hawk and Seminole Indian Wars; Mexican and Civil Wars; Frontier Indian Wars; service in Cuba; Philippine Insurrection; Cuban Pacification.) Major W. O. Clark, commanding.

First Battalion, 2d U.S. Field Artillery. (Campaigns,

Philippine Insurrection; Cuban Pacification.) Major John Conklin, U.S.A., commanding.

Eleventh U.S. Cavalry, Col. James Parker, U.S.A. (Campaigns, Philippine Insurrection; Cuban Pacification.)

Fourth Brigade.

U.S. Marines and Naval Fleet Brigade; Rear Admiral W. P. Potter, U.S.N., marshal; staff, Lieut. Comdr. R. McLean, adjutant; Paymr. S. McGowan, commissary; Surg. L. W. Curtis, surgeon; Lieut. D. A. Weaver, signal officer; Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Palmer, quartermaster; Ensign B. L. Canaga, aide.

Provisional Regiment U.S. Marines, Lieut. Col. James E. Mahoney, commanding.

First Division, U.S. Seamen, Capt. F. F. Fletcher, commanding. Staff: Lieut. R. A. Dawes, adjutant; Asst. Paymr. F. E. McMillan, coms.; Asst. Surg. J. Flint, surg.; Midshipman R. T. Hanson, aide.

First Battalion, U.S.S. Connecticut, Lieut. Y. Sterling.

Second Battalion, U.S.S. Vermont, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet.

Third Battalion, U.S.S. Georgia, Lieut. F. Washington.

Fourth Battalion, U.S.S. Louisiana, Lieut. Comdr. W. D. MacDougall.

Second Division, U.S. Seamen, Capt. F. E. Beatty, U.S.N., commanding; Midshipman R. A. Theobald, adjutant; Paymr. F. D. Inley, coms.; P.A. Surg. F. M. Bogan, surg.; Midshipman P. N. L. Bellinger, aide.

First Battalion, U.S.S. Wisconsin, Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Gelm.

Second Battalion, U.S.S. Illinois, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Pearson.

Third Battalion, U.S.S. Kearsarge, Comdr. H. Hall.

Fourth Battalion, U.S.S. Kentucky, Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Wiley.

Fifth Brigade.

District of Columbia National Guard, Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, marshal; Lieut. Col. S. E. Smiley, U.S.A., A.G.

Second Infantry, Col. M. Emmet Urell; 1st Infantry, Col. Charles H. Ourand; 1st Separate Battalion Infantry, Major Arthur Brooks; Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. C. M. Putnam; Naval Battalion, Comdr. S. W. Stratton; 1st Battery, Field Art. Capt. Charles J. Fox; Ambulance Corps, 1st Lieut. Warren D. Fales.

SECOND DIVISION.

Governor Simeon S. Pennewell, of Delaware, marshal; Brig. Gen. I. P. Wickersham, chief of staff, and staff which included Brig. Gen. T. C. du Pont and Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A.; 1st Delaware Infantry, Col. Theodore Townsend.

First Brigade.

Governor Edwin S. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, marshal, and staff; Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, A.G.

Pennsylvania: Provisional Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Brig. Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding; staff of Third Pa. Brigade.

First Provisional Regiment (1st Brigade), Col. J. B. Corvelli, 6th Pa. Inf.; 2d Provisional Regiment (2d Brigade), Col. F. I. Rutledge, 18th Pa. Inf.

Third Provisional Regiment (3d Brigade), Col. C. M. Clement, 12th Pa. Inf.

New Jersey: 1st Troop of Cavalry, Capt. William A. Bryant.

Georgia: Provisional Battalion, Cos. K and M, 5th Regiment, Capt. Claude C. Smith; Co. F, 3d Battalion Infantry, Capt. J. C. Reese; Troop L, 2d Squadron Cavalry, Capt. W. T. B. Wilson; Troop K, 2d Squadron Cavalry, Georgia Hussars, Capt. J. C. Dempsey.

Connecticut: 3d Co., C.A.C., Capt. J. A. Hagberg.

Second Brigade.

Governor Eben S. Draper, of Massachusetts, marshal, and staff; Brig. Gen. W. H. Brigham, A.G., chief of staff.

Massachusetts: Provisional Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. William H. Oakes; 5th Regiment Infantry, Col. W. H. Oakes; Coast Artillery Corps, Col. C. P. Nutter; 1st Provisional Regiment Infantry, Col. E. L. Sweetser; 2d Provisional Regiment Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. E. Spencer; Troop D, 1st Squadron Cavalry, dismounted, Capt. C. A. Schmitz, commanding; Ambulance Section, Capt. Malcolm Seymour.

Third Brigade.

Governor Austin L. Crothers, of Maryland, marshal, and staff; Major Gen. Henry M. Warfield, A.G.

Maryland: 1st Brigade, Maryland National Guard, Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, commanding.

First Infantry, Col. Charles A. Little; 4th Infantry, Col. Charles F. Macklin; 5th Infantry, Col. C. B. Clotworthy; 1st Separate Company, Capt. W. R. Spencer; 1st Separate Company, Coast Art., Capt. S. B. Austin; Naval Brigade, Comdr. F. H. Wagner, and Troop A, Capt. C. L. Rogers, commanding.

South Carolina: 1st Battalion, 3d Inf., Lieut. Col. Julius E. Cogswell.

Virginia: Battalion Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Va. Vols., Major E. W. Bowles; 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, Major Hundson Cary; 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. E. Craighill; Battery C, 1st Battalion, F.A. (dismounted), Capt. H. A. Brinkley.

THIRD DIVISION.

Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, marshal, and staff; Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, chief of staff; mounted escort, 1st Co., Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. T. W. Baldwin.

First Brigade—3d Division: Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., marshal.

Seventh Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Col. W. C. Fisk, commanding; Provisional Regiment Infantry, Col. C. H. Hitchcock.

Rhode Island: Rhode Island Naval Battalion.

Vermont: Governor H. Prouty, of Vermont, and staff; Brig. Gen. H. Gilmore, A.G.

Kentucky: Governor Augustus E. Willson, of Kentucky, and staff.

Second Brigade.

Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio, marshal, and staff; Brig. Gen. C. C. Weybrecht, chief of staff; Troop B, Capt. R. W. Knuss.

Ohio: 8th Infantry, Col. Edward Vollrath; 7th Infantry, Col. Harry D. Knox; 1st Infantry, Col. Charles F. Hake.

Louisiana: Gen. Jared Y. Sanders, of Louisiana, and staff.

Indiana: Co. B, 1st Inf., Indiana National Guard, Capt. B. E. Wimer.

Mississippi: Governor E. F. Noel, of Mississippi, and staff.

Illinois: Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, and staff; Major Gen. T. W. Scott, A.G.

Maine: Co. A, 1st Inf., Capt. Frank E. Cummings; Co. M, 1st Inf., Capt. Harry L. Lowell.

Missouri: Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, and staff; Brig. Gen. F. M. Rundold, A.G.

Minnesota: Co. B, 1st Inf., Capt. E. D. Luce.

Iaho: Governor J. H. Brady, of Idaho, and staff.

New Mexico: Military staff of Governor; Brig. Gen. R. A. Ford, A.G.; Col. E. C. Offut, Capt. W. C. Porterfield, Capt. L. W. Ilfeld.

Independent Military Organizations.

Worcester Continentals, Mass., Lieut. Col. W. A. Lytle.

Washington Light Infantry, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Capt. William Klein.

Military Cadet Brigade.

Grove City College, 1st Lieut. W. A. Castle, U.S.A.; Georgia Military Academy, Col. J. Q. Nash; Donald Fraser Military Academy, Ga., Major J. M. Fray; St. John's College, Md., Cadet Major Edwin Wardell, jr.; Maryland Agricultural College, Capt. Edgar T. Couley, U.S.A.; Virginia Military Institute, Capt. M. M. Mills, U.S.A.; St. John's School, New York, Col. William Verbeck; Miami Military Institute, Ohio, Cadet Major L. F. Hobart, jr.; Shepherd College Cadet Corps, W. Va., Capt. J. G. Knutti; Washington, High School Cadet, W. Va., Capt. Burton R. Ross, and Gray Injunctibles of Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. S. B. Hart. The Grand Civic Division brought up the rear.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY IN HAWAII.

Lincoln's Birthday was honored in Honolulu in public demonstrations which included a turnout of all the military forces, both Federal and Territorial, and appropriate exercises. In the parade were the men of the 20th Infantry from Fort Shafter, with Major S. W. Dunning, accompanied by his aide and bugles, all mounted, in command. Major Dunning was in charge of the parade. The

battalion of marines from Camp Very were in the line. Then came the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, Colonel Siegler; and the band of the 5th Cavalry, mounted. For the first time, Honoluluans saw a mounted Cavalry band. The Marine Corps battalion were commanded by Major C. G. Long, mounted, accompanied by his staff, also mounted. Major F. W. Foster commanded the 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, followed by the famous mounted band. Behind the Cavalry came a large tallyho carrying the members of Geo. W. De Long Post, G.A.R. Taking up the rear of the parade were the uniformed Chinese boys of Mills Institute and the cadet corps of Kamehameha Schools, with Lieut. W. H. Winters, U.S.A., in charge. The Cavalry band excited the greatest interest. "The music," says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, "was splendid, and the band fully lived up to its reputation."

At the exercises in the opera house that night the program began with music by the band of the 5th Cavalry, followed with an address by Col. W. S. Schuyler, of that regiment, who declared that his troops brought a message of peace, not war, to the people of the Hawaiian Islands. Capt. C. P. Rees, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station, delivered a brief address, picturing the great obstacles which Lincoln overcame in his determination to preserve the Union. Captain Rees concluded with the reading of an original poem, which vividly traced the career of Lincoln.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., an additional number in grade, promoted rear admiral from Nov. 12, 1908, with Niles promoted, is a native of Ohio, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy July 24, 1865, being graduated in 1869. Among other duties he was on the European and Asiatic Stations from 1870 to 1875, and on the Omaha of the South Pacific Squadron to 1878. He was on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, 1878-9, on the Tennessee of the North Atlantic Station, 1880-1, and was on the Alarm from 1881 to 1882. He was on special service in the Arctic regions in commanding the Jeannette Search Expedition in Siberia, 1882-84, where he rendered the most efficient and difficult service. He was on ordnance duty at Washington, 1884-5; was on the Saratoga, 1885-6; Tallapoosa, 1886-8; at the Naval Academy, 1889 to March, 1892, and was commanding the coast survey steamer Harsler March, 1892, to 1895. He was next on duty in the Bureau of Equipment, and from February, 1898, to 1899, was on the battleship Texas, and for conspicuous services during the war with Spain was advanced five numbers. He was assigned to duty as naval attaché at Paris and St. Petersburg in June, 1900, and the latter part of 1903 was assigned to the command of the New Orleans. He was next on duty at the Naval War College, and after a tour of duty was assigned to command the Maine during a part of the globe-circling trip, and in August, 1908, was placed in command of the third squadron of the Pacific Fleet, which was his last assignment to duty.

Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., who was transferred to the retired list from Feb. 24, 1900, after completing thirty years' service, was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from Louisiana, and was graduated June 20, 1876. He served on the Pensacola, the Tuscarora and the Marion of the Pacific Station from 1876 to 1882, and after a tour of duty at the Naval Academy was on the Essex and Monocacy of the Asiatic Station from 1886 to 1889. He was again on duty at the Naval Academy and was next on the Newark, 1893-6, and after a short tour of duty at the Naval Academy was on duty on the Culgoa from April, 1898, to 1901. He was again assigned to duty at the Naval Academy in July, 1901, and was subsequently on duty on the Baltimore, at the navy yard, Mare Island, and was last assigned to duty as commandant of the naval station at Olongapo.

Major Edward R. Morris, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was retired from Feb. 26, 1900, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, after being found physically disqualified by reason of disability incident to the service, was born in Indiana Dec. 8, 1858, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon Sept. 17, 1885. During the war with Spain he served as major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers. He reached the grade of major and surgeon, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th U.S. Cav., who was retired on Feb. 26, 1900, for disability incident to the service, was born in California Sept. 28, 1854, and was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1872, to Jan. 10, 1873, and from Feb. 10 to May 26, 1875. He was appointed a second lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Cavalry July 28, 1876, and served with that command until promoted major, 14th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to the 13th Cavalry Jan. 12, 1906, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, 15th Cavalry, March 7, 1906.

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, Med. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel vice Adair retired, was born in Pennsylvania May 25, 1852, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon June 6, 1878. He was promoted captain in June, 1883; major in November, 1896, and lieutenant colonel and surgeon general July 1, 1905.

Col. George W. Adair, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently found incapacitated for active service and retired, was born in Michigan Dec. 15, 1848, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army from Michigan in 1874; was promoted a captain in 1879, major in 1891, lieutenant colonel in 1902, and colonel in 1905.

Capt. Hamilton Hutchins, U.S.N., has been placed on the retired list on his own application under the thirty years' service law. He made the trip around the world with the Atlantic Fleet and was relieved of command of the battleships Kearsarge at Gibraltar at his own request because of ill health. He is now under medical treatment at his residence in this city. He entered the Naval Academy June 23, 1870, and was graduated in 1874. During the Spanish War he served as a lieutenant commander on the Montgomery. Prior to assuming command of the Kearsarge in November, 1907, he was equipment and ordnance officer of the League Island Navy Yard. He is a native of New Hampshire and his first duty after graduation was on the Colorado of the North Atlantic Station. He served on the Worcester and Hartford of the same station up to 1876, and on the Trenton of the European Station up to 1879. He subsequently, among other duties, served on the Passaic, at navy yard, Norfolk; on the Hartford, on the Pacific Station, at the navy yard, New York, and at the torpedo station, Newport. He was on the Boston of the squadron of evolution, trainingship Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Rainbow, and at the navy yard, Philadelphia.

Secretary of War Wright on March 3 approved the findings of the retiring board in the case of Col. William F. Tucker, Pay Dept., U.S.A., who was recommended for retirement for disability incident to the service. Colonel Tucker is a son-in-law of Mrs. John A. Logan, and was born in Massachusetts March 1, 1854. He was appointed to the Army as a major and paymaster Feb. 21, 1882,

and has been undergoing treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., for some time. The retirement of Colonel Tucker will promote Lieut. Col. Harry L. Rogers to colonel and Major George F. Downey to lieutenant colonel, and will make a vacancy in the grade of major, which will be filled by detail.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

An interesting engagement in Navy circles is that of Miss R. Florence Bland, daughter of Mrs. Florence Goodall Bland, of Pasadena, Cal., to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Dryton Parker, U.S.N., executive and navigating officer of the U.S.S. Buffalo. Miss Bland has been visiting for six months in Honolulu and will visit in San Francisco before returning home. The wedding will be solemnized in the autumn.

Hon. and Mrs. John Arthur Fenno, of Newton, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Aroline Fenno, to Ensign Chester H. J. Keppler, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Illinois.

Mrs. J. M. Wilkinson, of Phoenixville, Pa., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ada R. Wilkinson, to 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith, U.S.M.C., who is attached to the Naval Academy marine barracks and is very popular socially in Annapolis.

The engagement is announced of John Frederick Hahn, lieutenant of engineers, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, to Miss Ida Marie Pede, of San Juan, Porto Rico.

On Feb. 16 Miss Bagott, niece of Mrs. Harrison J. Price, of Fort Thomas, was married to Lieut. Ira Longanecker, 2d Inf., at Newport, Ky. Only relatives were present at the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker left the same day for New Orleans, where they will spend several weeks. The bride's going-away gown was of Navy-blue velvet and she wore a large picture hat with plumes.

Ensign James J. Manning, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Rhode Island, and Miss Arah Benner Bruegge, of Vallejo, Cal., were married in New York city March 1, 1909, in the Little Church Around the Corner, where the Rev. George Clarke Houghton performed the ceremony. Ensign Manning first met his bride at Vallejo, Cal.

Miss Emma Mary Burnham, of Folsom, Cal., was married at Norfolk, Va., March 1, 1909, to Lieut. Samuel Murray Robinson, U.S.N., attached to the battleship Vermont. The young people first met when the fleet visited San Francisco last summer. They became engaged and decided on a wedding as soon as the fleet got back to Hampton Roads. Miss Burnham accordingly left San Francisco on the day the fleet reached home and crossed the continent for the ceremony. They later left for Boston, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anne Decker Orr, daughter of Mrs. James P. Orr, to Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf. The wedding will take place after Easter. Miss Orr is a niece of Gen. J. W. Reilly, U.S.A.

The announcement is made of the marriage on March 3, 1909, of Mrs. Alice Long Mitchell, sister of Major Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., to Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, Sub. Dept., U.S. Army.

Dr. and Mrs. Reynold Marvin Kirby-Smith have issued invitations to the marriage of their sister, Josephine, to Dr. Rodes Fayerweather on Thursday morning, March 18, 1909, at half-past ten o'clock in St. Luke's Memorial Chapel, Sewanee, Tenn.

RECENT DEATHS.

In G.O. 32, 18th U.S. Infantry, dated Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., Dec. 16, 1908, Col. T. F. Davis, referring to the death of Lieut. Col. Zerah W. Torrey, father of Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., heretofore noted in our columns, says: "The sad intelligence has been received of the untimely death of Lieut. Col. Zerah W. Torrey, of the regiment, at Iloilo, Island of Panay, P.I., on Dec. 7, 1908. Although Colonel Torrey did not join the regiment upon his promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1908, he is pleasantly recalled by many officers and men, who had been associated with him in the military service, and upon whom his sterling worth, honorable and soldierly qualities, dignified and kindly demeanor as an officer and a gentleman had made a lasting impression. He died at his post of duty after a splendid career of usefulness in the Service. His life should be an emulation to those who knew him as a high example of what is hard in action and model-like in spirit. Born in Massachusetts and appointed to the Military Academy in 1876, he was graduated in 1880, and assigned to the 6th Infantry, in which regiment he passed through the grades of company officer and was promoted in 1901 to major, 24th Infantry, and in 1908 to lieutenant colonel, 18th Infantry, being meanwhile selected for a tour at the Army War College, and in the Inspector General's Department, on which latter duty he was engaged at the time of his decease. The regiment mourns with the stricken family in the bereavement so suddenly come upon them, depriving also the military service of an excellent and efficient officer and gentleman."

Mr. Lindley Smyth, jr., brother of the wife of Lieut. W. R. Bettison, C.A.C., died in Louisville, Ky., on Feb. 18, 1909. Funeral services were held at his home in Wynnewood, Pa., on Feb. 21.

Miss Henrie Rixey, sister of Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., died at the residence of Surgeon General Rixey, 1518 K street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1909. The interment was at Warrenton, Va., Wednesday morning, March 3. The honorary pallbearers were Med. Dir. J. C. Boyd, U.S.N.; Med. Dir. J. C. Wise, U.S.N.; Surg. W. C. Braisted, U.S.N.; P.A. Surg. C. T. Grayson, U.S.N.; Dr. A. S. Rixey, Culpeper, Va., and E. W. Stearns, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Amalia Scherer, mother of Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th U.S. Cav., and grandmother of Lieut. Robert Olesen, Marine Hospital Service, died at New Ulm, Minn., Feb. 27, 1909.

Med. Dir. Thomas C. Walton, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly at his home at Annapolis, Md., March 2, 1909. He was seized with apoplexy while at dinner. Dr. Walton was 70 years old, and was educated at McGill University at Montreal, Canada, and was appointed to the Medical Corps Oct. 5, 1861, serving in the Civil War, on the Jamestown of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and in the East Indies. He was in charge of the Smallpox Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, in 1864, and subsequent duties included service on the Suwanee of the North Pacific Squadron, wrecked July 9, 1868, on the Juniata, searching for the Polaris survivors in Greenland, and in Cuba rescuing prisoners from the Virginians. In later years he served on the Chicago of the squadron of evolution, and his last assignment to duty on the active list was at the Naval Observatory, New York, from 1897 to 1900, when he was retired May 31 of the latter year. He was an associate member of the Société Française d'Hygiène, 1887, and one of the vice-presidents of section on climatology and demography of the Ninth Interna-

tional Medical Congress, and also a member of the M.O. L.L.U.S. Dr. Walton leaves a widow and the following children: Miss Margaret C. Walton, Miss Nancy L. Walton, both of Annapolis, and Duncan Walton, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Dr. Ernest Henry Wheeler, of Augusta, Me., who died Feb. 22, after a week's illness, following an operation for appendicitis, had many friends in both branches of the Service. When the Spanish war broke out he went to Chickamauga as hospital steward of the 1st Maine Volunteers and was promoted to assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant. In February, 1901, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, and saw two years' active service in the Philippines. His record there and at Chickamauga received very high praise in reports to the War Department. After his return to the United States he was sent for by Colonel Gorgas, the chief of sanitation on the Isthmus of Panama, with whom he had been associated in the Philippine Islands. Dr. Wheeler's appointment as executive officer of the Ancon hospital followed, from which post he was promoted to the post of health officer at Colon. In 1907 he resigned his position on the Isthmus and became a member of the Dartmouth Medical faculty, his subject being "Tropical Diseases." At the time of his death he was preparing a paper, to be read before the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Sanitation, at its coming session in Washington. Dr. Wheeler traveled extensively and made friends wherever he went, to whom he endeared himself by his evenness of temper and an unusually sweet disposition. On Feb. 15, 1905, he married Hope Manchester Haynes, the second daughter of the late Mr. Haynes. Beside the widow and little son, Manchester Haynes Wheeler, the mother survives.

Major Sebastian Gunther, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home, 1221 Western avenue, Topeka, Kas., Jan. 25, 1909, at the age of 77 years 11 months and 20 days, had been a prominent resident of Topeka for twenty-nine years. His death, which we briefly noted in our issue of Feb. 13, was caused by paralysis and he had been an invalid several years. Major Gunther was born in Grosserndorf, Germany, on Feb. 6, 1831. He came to America after receiving his education and located at Syracuse, N.Y., where he was engaged in business until the year 1855, when he enlisted in the Army in Co. B, 1st Cavalry, and during the following eight years he was promoted first to corporal, then sergeant in Company B, 1st Cavalry, and this was followed by an appointment as commissary sergeant in the 4th Cavalry, and on Aug. 10, 1863, he was appointed second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the pursuit of the rebel forces under General Hood, and the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Selma, Ala. He was retired with the rank of captain Nov. 26, 1884, for disability in the line of duty, and was advanced to major on the retired list April 23, 1904. Major Gunther had contracted rheumatism from his many exposures during the Indian campaigns under Gen. Nelson A. Miles and General Mackenzie. Major Gunther is survived by two daughters, Miss Katherine Gunther, who is at the home on Western avenue, and Mrs. Arthur McClintock, of Lincoln, Neb. His wife died fourteen years ago.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. A. T. Smith, 12th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith are the guests of Mrs. Smith's brother, Mr. Albert Pike, and Mrs. Pike at the Don Carlos apartments.

Major C. L. Beckurts, who has been at the Hotel Wocott, New York, this week, is returning to Plattsburg Barracks after an inspection of the armories of New York state and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Beckurts remained in New York during his absence, returning to Plattsburg with him.

A serious operation was performed on Mrs. Effie M. Wright, wife of Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., and mother of Midshipman C. Q. Wright, jr., by Dr. E. E. Montgomery, of the staff of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, assisted by Drs. Bland and West, on Feb. 27 at the St. Joseph's Hospital, where Dr. Montgomery is dean of the staff. The latest report from the sister in charge of the ward there encourages the hope that Mrs. Wright will survive the operation, and recover; and this will be most welcome news to the host of friends of the Chaplain and Mrs. Wright throughout the Service.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Camp Columbia, Cuba, by an entertainment for the troops, in charge of Chaplain G. D. Rice and Chaplain G. J. Waring. The performance opened with music by the 27th Infantry Band, in charge of Mr. Savoca. The 27th Infantry quartet sang several numbers. Corporal Desmond and company put on a very lively, catchy and comical skit. Private Hauser and company, of the Engineer Corps, played the "Great Temptation" very creditably. The moving picture machine was used with several reels of film. Chaplain Rice, in announcing the breaking up of the camp, spoke of Chaplain Waring's good work. During the two years the two chaplains superintended twenty-four hops and thirty entertainments for the enlisted men in the post, without charge to the men.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., who succeeds Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry in command of the Atlantic Fleet, is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1868. He first served with the Pacific Fleet during 1868-9, and his record in brief after that time was as follows: Promoted to ensign, 1869; on the Benicia, Asiatic Station, 1869-72; promoted to master, 1870; commissioned lieutenant, 1872; on the Pinta, N.A. Station, 1873; on the Swatara, 1874-5; at the Hydrographic Office, 1876, and on the Gettysburg on special service in the Mediterranean, 1876-8. He was on duty in the Hydrographic Office, 1879-80. During 1879 and 1880 he was associated with the late H. H. Goring, U.S.N., in transporting the obelisk in Central Park from Egypt to New York. He was on the Despatch, special service, 1881-2; on the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, 1882-5; on special duty in Bureau of Navigation, 1885-6; and in the Office of Naval Intelligence, 1886-8. He was on the Vesuvius, 1888-90; commissioned lieutenant commander, September, 1893; was ordnance officer, navy yard, Washington, October, 1893, and recorder of the Board of Inspection and Survey, April, 1894-6. He was next on the battleship Massachusetts, December, 1896, to April, 1899, and was promoted commander March 3, 1899. After duty at the navy yard, Washington, April 4, 1899, he was appointed naval governor of the Isle of Guam, July 10, 1900. Here, as on other details, he rendered the most efficient service. He was appointed Chief Intelligence Officer in 1903 and during the memorable voyage of the Atlantic Fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific was in command of the battleship Virginia. He was later assigned to duty as commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, with the Wisconsin as his flagship, and lately in command of the Third Division, with the Louisiana as his flagship.

Mrs. Parker, widow of Capt. Montgomery Parker, 8th Inf., U.S.A., is residing at 81 Avenue Kléber, Paris.

Admiral and Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis are spending the winter in Havana. They will return to Newport early in May.

Col. William Cary Sanger, of Sangersfield, N.Y., is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Sanger, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., for a few days.

Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d U.S. Field Art., reported at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Feb. 23, for duty with his regiment, from Governors Island.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Capt. H. B. Merriam, U.S.A., of Fortress Monroe, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank H. Shultz, at the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C.

President Taft has announced the selection of Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his acceptance.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bromwell, U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, when their guest included the Greek minister and a number of foreign attachés.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur James Davis announce the birth of a son Feb. 27 at Vancouver Barracks, who will be named D. Athy Ingalls. Mrs. Davis was the youngest daughter of the late Senator Ingalls.

Mrs. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., and daughter, Helen, wife and daughter of Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., 24th U.S. Inf., are visiting his mother, Mrs. R. G. Rutherford, 1811 Ninth street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Henry Charles Dinger, wife of Lieutenant Dinger, U.S.N., entertained at a large bridge tea at her home on Q street, Washington, D.C., Feb. 27, in honor of Miss Hecker, of New York, who is her house guest for several weeks.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, his guests being the Chinese minister, Secretary Hitchcock, General Garlington, General Sawtelle, General Reid, Mr. Tittman, Colonel Colton, Colonel Jones, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Slayden, Mr. Landis, Mr. Martin, Colonel Hunt, Major Knight, Mr. Denby, Major McDonald and Captain Conley.

Admiral Sir William Henry May, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., has been appointed to the command of the British home fleet. He entered the navy in 1863 and served in the famous Arctic expedition, under Sir George Nares, of 1875-76. He reached flag rank in 1901, commanded the Atlantic Fleet in 1905-6, and, since the latter year, has been Second Sea Lord on that Board of Admiralty of which Sir John Fisher is the actual chief.

The Fort Myer hop on Feb. 27 closed the dancing season there. Mrs. Garrard, wife of Colonel Garrard; Mrs. Treat, wife of Major Treat; Mrs. Winter, wife of Major Winter; and Mrs. Foulz were the hostesses of the evening. Captain Barnhardt, Captain Hennessey and Captain Bailey comprised the hop committee. The event was a welcome for the officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry, and Battery F, 3d Field Artillery, who have just returned from the Philippines.

Governor Prouty, of Vermont, and staff arrived in Washington, D.C., March 2, making their headquarters at the Hotel Raleigh, and Col. Myron M. Parker was designated by the chairman of the reception committee to receive and look after the Governor's party during the inauguration. Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S.A., chief marshal of the veteran division of the inaugural parade, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Myron M. Parker at their home on Vermont avenue while in Washington.

An editorial in the last issue of the Peekskill Reveille, the official paper of the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, N.Y., says: "The Reveille, on behalf of the students, wishes to express its regrets at the departure of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey. Captain McCaskey had been with the school for nearly two years, and during this time the military department has been a great success." The students in appreciation of Captain McCaskey's services, wished to present him with a French traveling clock, but, finding he could not accept it, they presented it to him for Mrs. McCaskey.

Musical America of Jan. 30 published the following despatch about an Army girl who has been studying the violin in Paris for five years: "Paris, Jan. 23. Mildred Parker, of New York, a daughter of Capt. Montgomery Parker, who was killed in the Philippine war, made a sensation by her artistic performance on the violin at the house warming of Mrs. Dalliha, at which all the American colony was represented. Miss Parker, who is a beautiful girl of seventeen years, has made wonderful progress in her work, and has astonished the critics by the quality of her tone and her extraordinary technique."

Capt. Rush S. Wells, 14th U.S. Cav., who is said by his wife to have obtained a delay in the proceedings for divorce brought by her in the courts of San Bernardino, Cal., more than a year ago, filed a similar action on Feb. 27 in Los Angeles against his wife. Mrs. Wells is a daughter of Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, U.S.A., retired. More than two years ago Mrs. Wells left her husband while the two were in the Philippines. She returned to the home of her parents, which at that time was in Redlands. She charged incompatibility of temper against him and filed suit for divorce. She wished to have the case settled hurriedly, but an objection was interposed and the hearing was delayed.

Five members of the class of '61, U.S.M.A., gathered at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for a reunion banquet on the night of Feb. 27. Those present were Gen. W. J. Barlow, U.S.A., of New London; Gen. J. F. Kent, U.S.A., of Watervliet, N.Y.; Lieut. E. B. Beaumont, U.S.A., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Gen. A. R. Buffington, U.S.A., of Madison, N.J., and Gen. A. Ames, of Lowell, Mass., who resigned from the Army in 1870. There were stories of Indian fighting and other Service stories about classmates who fought on the other side when they came out of West Point and of "the gallant Pelham," who left the Academy when his state seceded, and was killed. And when they broke up the little reunion it was with the assurance that next year they would be back again and they would try to make some of the others come back too.

Col. Webb C. Hayes, U.S.V., has just returned home from a trip to South America, going down the Atlantic side, crossing the Andes into Chile and coming north on the Pacific side. A short cut across the canal site brought him to rights again and within reach of home. The Cleveland, Ohio, Leader of Feb. 25 last quotes Colonel Hayes as follows: "One may make pretty much the entire trip by rail now, all but for a break of about thirty miles across the Andes that must be traveled on mule back—and I guess they can't show an old quartermaster much new in mule skin. The canal work is simply stupendous. No description can do it justice. And everything is going along as smoothly as Army routine can make it—an Army engineer in charge, an Army surgeon in charge of sanitation, an Army commissary of subsistence to look after the inner man and an Army quartermaster to provide for his outer wants—there you have the secret of the organization in a nutshell."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. W. T. Tarrant, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 28, 1909.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. H. P. Perrell, U.S.N., on March 1, 1909, at Brookline, Mass.

Second Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th U.S. Inf., is undergoing trial by G.C.M. at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, U.S.M.C., was relieved from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification on Feb. 27.

Miss Janet Wood has returned to her home on Farragut Square, Washington, D.C., having spent a delightful two weeks at Fort Monroe, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Conkline.

Mrs. Laws, wife of Lieutenant Commander Laws, U.S.N., was the guest for a few days last week of Mrs. Luke E. Wright and Mrs. Palmer, wife and daughter of the Secretary of War.

Miss Margaretta Porter, daughter of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., returned to Washington, D.C., March 2, after having spent several weeks visiting in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Capt. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., of the New Jersey, and the Misses Southerland are at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., for an indefinite stay.

Lieut. Wallace E. Sabin, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., on duty in the Philippines, will be appointed to a commission in the Medical Corps of the Army, with a view to his retirement in April next.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Capt. W. A. Campbell, is going to England to visit friends and relatives. She will sail on the Cunard liner Lusitania, leaving New York for Liverpool on March 10 at 10 a.m.

Capt. C. C. Whitcomb, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitcomb are located at 49 Rutland Square, Boston, while Captain Whitcomb is taking a special course of study at Harvard Medical School.

Miss Amy Heard and Miss Dorothy Nesbitt, of Brookline, Mass., were at West Point for the hundredth night hop and play. They were chaperoned by Mrs. John W. Heard, mother of Cadet J. W. Heard.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, the daughter of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful "tea" on Friday, March 5, in honor of Miss Keyser, at their Eighteenth street residence in Washington, D.C.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver will be the guest of Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., on March 12, at the armory in New York city, when he will review the command and witness an exhibition drill.

Paym. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and Ensign William Price Williamson, U.S.N., are both on leave and in Washington, D.C., visiting their parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., at their residence on R street.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, March 9. After dinner Companion Capt. Timothy Doherty will read a paper entitled "What a Boy Saw in the Army."

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sperry, who have been the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Emmons at their 1 street residence in Washington, D.C., for the past week, left on Friday, March 5, for Old Point Comfort, Va.

Among those arriving at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, were: Chaplain Bartow W. Perry, U.S.A., Mrs. Perry, and Miss Perry; Major I. W. Rand, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rand; Lieut. Sam M. Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr., have returned to their station, Fort Clark, Tex., after having had a most delightful trip to Mexico and San Antonio, accompanied by Mrs. Read's mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, and Miss Read, of Virginia, who have been their guests during the winter.

Mrs. Conner, wife of Capt. Fox Conner, U.S.A., gave a delightful musicale at her residence in Washington, D.C., on Monday afternoon, March 1. Mrs. Witherspoon, wife of Brig. Gen. William W. Witherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Slocum, wife of Major Slocum, U.S.A., presided at the tea table.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, retired, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, has been appointed by Secretary of the Navy Newberry as "General Inspector of Navy Yards." Rear Admiral Goodrich will be relieved as commandant of the New York Navy Yard May 15 by Capt. J. B. Murdock, now commanding the Rhode Island, of the Atlantic Fleet.

Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Capt. Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A., and Miss Keyser, were the guests of honor at a "tea" given in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, March 2, by Miss Kibbey at her Massachusetts avenue residence. Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Miss Annie Irwin, daughter of Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., assisted.

Work began March 1 on the new home for Major C. C. Hearn, 21st U.S. Inf., at Fort Logan, Colo. "The Major, with his usual foresight," says the Denver Republican, "has purchased 120 acres adjoining the Fort Logan reservation, from Rev. P. A. Higgins, of Boston. With the Colorado & Southern Interurban electric road building their loop to the fort, through this land, will make it a delightful and convenient place to reside."

Miss Annie Irwin, daughter of Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., was the hostess at a delightful "tea" on March 3, in honor of her house guest, Miss Leslie Lindsey, of Boston, at her Nineteenth street residence in Washington, D.C. Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of General Aleshire, U.S.A.; Miss Edith Sutherland, Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Capt. Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A.; Miss Frances Weeks and the Baroness Baumgarten assisted.

Rear Admiral Charles Sperry, U.S.N., his squadron commanders, flag officers and captains were the guests at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C., March 2, by the naval officers who are members of the club. Of the 150 men who attended the dinner many were prominent in the official and social life of Washington. Among the speakers were Admirals Sperry, Emory and Potter. The principal topic of all the speeches was, naturally, the recent wonderful voyage of the fleet under Admiral Sperry's command.

George L. Mariotte, valet of Brig. Gen. James Miller, a retired officer of the U.S. Army, was shot dead at Temple, N.H., March 2, by the Rev. Harvey Eastman, pastor of the local Congregational Church, who headed a posse of citizens to capture the man. Mariotte, when called upon to surrender, fired a number of shots at the posse, and it was necessary to kill him. He had been running wild, carrying a pistol and threatening to kill General Miller. The valet had gone into the General's chamber and secured his army revolver. Strapping about him a belt holding nearly 100 cartridges, he descended to the

lower floor, firing at random into the ceiling of the hallway as he went, and then tried to shoot General Miller. Mrs. Bailey, the latter's housekeeper, managed to step out of the house and telephoned to the village for help. The valet was crazed with drink.

The San Bernardino, Cal., Valley Association of Companions, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held its annual banquet at the Mission Inn, Riverside, Cal., Feb. 17. Capt. M. J. Daniels was toastmaster and the others present were Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., of San Francisco; Col. A. G. Mills, of New York; L. C. Waite, G. Rouse, F. E. Hotchkiss, Col. H. A. Plimpton, Frank A. Miller, Charles E. Waite, Marion Waite and Charles G. Rouse. The banquet was a very elaborate affair, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admiral Farenholt spoke on "The Navy."

The Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., of which Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., is commander, have unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That in view of the limited consideration which the Congress, as a body, is able to give the amendments proposed to the constitution of the order by the several commanderies for consideration at the eleventh quadrennial congress, this commandery refrains from instructing its representatives therein as to their action, as to said amendments; but, believing that changes in the organic law should not be lightly made, enjoins upon them the duty of approaching the consideration of all proposed changes in a spirit of the strictest conservatism, and to assent only to such as shall, after full and free discussion, manifestly appear to be demanded by an intelligent regard for the best interests of the Order."

Speaking of the appointment of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Sibley as Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, the Scranton Republican says: "He is famous in Army annals as the hero of what is known as the 'Sibley Scouts.' Serving as second lieutenant in Troop E, 2d Cavalry, in July, 1876, Lieutenant Sibley, accompanied by twenty-five picked troopers, set out on a reconnaissance to locate, if possible, a large Indian village in the Big Horn country. His subsequent experiences with a very large body of hostiles is a thrilling story that has been read and told about in every post club in the Army. His bravery, judgment and the skill with which he brought his command through to his post without the loss of a man was almost without parallel in the history of Indian warfare and the old Indian fighters of those days said that coming through danger so imminent and so appalling in a manner so ingenious and successful was due in large measure to Sibley's coolness and good sense."

"Lieut. Oscar Foley, 6th U.S. Cav., who has been in Manila during the past two weeks on duty in connection with the division meet," says the Manila Times of Jan. 20, "is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in this city for saving the life of a native child from being crushed under the wheels of an automobile. While motoring a few days ago, with a party of friends, Lieutenant Foley occupied the front seat of the machine and while speeding on one of the out-of-town roads, spied a small Filipino child immediately in front of the car. Another automobile was approaching in front and the child was so frightened it was unable to get out of the way. Lieutenant Foley, with great presence of mind, made a leap from the car and clutched the child just in time to save it from going under the front wheels of the huge machine. The officer modestly stated that he considered the act nothing of special merit, but his friends say that had it not been for his quick thought and action there would have been no hope for saving the child's life."

At the meeting of the memorial and executive committee, G.A.R., of Kings county, held at their headquarters, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 13, it was unanimously resolved that "the thanks of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic of Brooklyn, and Kings county, are due and extended to our comrade, Isaac S. Catlin, for his able and instructive address on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the memorial and executive committee Sunday, Feb. 7, 1909." Mayor McClellan, of New York, has written to General Catlin, saying: "I wish to express my thanks to you for the excellent services which you contributed to the general committee in delivering the oration at the 14th Regiment Armory on Friday night last, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln—services all the more appreciated because of the emergency that brought them forth. It is a great pleasure to me to acknowledge the enthusiasm that you have displayed from the beginning of this movement. With assurances of great esteem, believe me, etc., very truly yours, Geo. B. McClellan."

The most brilliant society event in post affairs at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., this season, was the musicale given by Capt. John L. Shepard, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Shepard and Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Whaley at the gymnasium Thursday evening, Feb. 25. A musical program was given as follows: "Gypsy Life," Schumann, Mrs. Smith, Miss Cunyus, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Whaley; "Aubade a la Fiancée," Lambert, Mrs. Shepard; "Over the Desert," Kellie, Mr. Daggett; (a) "Caro Mio Ben," Papini; (b) "Twos in a Land," Chaminade, Mrs. Whaley; Prelude (on 3, No. 11), "Rachmaninoff, Mrs. Shepard; "Villanelle," Del Aqua, Mrs. Smith; (a) "Barcarolle," Steinfeldt; (b) Waltz, Moszkowski, Mr. Steinfeldt; (a) "Chanson Provencal," Del Aqua; (b) "Beloved, It is Morn," Aylward, Mrs. Marks; "Creole Love Song," Buck, Mr. Daggett; "Die Lorelei," Liszt, Mrs. Whaley; "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," Nevins, Mrs. Smith, Miss Cunyus, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Whaley. Accompanists, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Shepard, Mr. Steinfeldt, Violin, Corporal Bernheim. After the program refreshments were served, the supper room being separated from the main hall by large garrison flags. The decorations were all in green and white and this color scheme was followed in the refreshments. The tables were presided over by Mrs. Omar Bundy, Mrs. William Lassiter and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall.

The headquarters, staff and band and Troops E, F, G and H, of the 13th U.S. Cavalry, Col. C. A. P. Hatfield commanding, left Fort Myer Saturday evening, Feb. 27, for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines. The command left at 6 o'clock on a special train, consisting of a Pullman sleeper, eight tourist sleepers, and two baggage cars. This train arrived in San Francisco Thursday, March 4, and the soldiers were there joined by the first and second squadrons of the regiment, which have been on duty at Fort Sheridan and Fort Leavenworth. The entire regiment sailed on the transport Logan on March 5 for Manila. It will be stationed at Fort William McKinley, which is near the latter city. Four troops of the 15th Cavalry, recently on duty as part of the Army of Cuban Pacification, have replaced the troops of the 13th Cavalry at Fort Myer. They have taken the mounts of the 13th. The latter regiment will be equipped with new horses on its arrival in the Philippines.

TAFT'S PORTRAIT OF ROOSEVELT.

In an article entitled "My Predecessor," which appears in Collier's, Mr. Taft says:

"No one associates with Mr. Roosevelt closely without having the strongest possible affection for him. His mind, his disposition and his temperament are all of that class that would rather make him agree than disagree with the people with whom he comes in contact. But this is not to say that he does not enjoy a controversy and a fight according to the rules of the game, for he does. He believes as strongly as possible in team work, and I never served under any other man, or hope to serve under another man, so intensely loyal to the cause which we were both seeking to uphold and so generous in his acceptance of the full responsibility for his subordinates in the work as Theodore Roosevelt. I never served under another who was as generous in his praise of those who worked with him and who was as willing to accord more than their deserts to the men who were shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight. That characteristic of his has been calculated to tie men to him with bonds of steel.

"The general theory that Mr. Roosevelt is of an exceedingly impulsive nature is, perhaps, justified to the extent of saying that he has a marvelous quickness for apprehending a question and reaching the nub of it, and almost an overwhelming desire to decide and get rid of the issue presented as promptly as possible. I never knew a man who worked as far in advance of what was to be done and who kept his engagements with reference to what he had agreed to do, as providently as Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps I value this virtue more highly because I lack it myself. The result of quick decision and action might have impaired the success of Mr. Roosevelt's career if it had not been that he has been freer than most men from that pride of opinion which prevents many men from admitting their error, reversing their judgment and changing their course. I have had to do with a number of Presidents and with a good many chiefs, and I am well within the truth when I say that I never met a man who upon proper presentation would reverse himself as willingly and with as little trace of obstinacy or unreasonableness as Mr. Roosevelt.

"The relation between Mr. Roosevelt and myself has been one of close and sweet intimacy. It has never been ruffled in the slightest degree and I do not think that we have ever misunderstood each other. Mr. Roosevelt's tastes and mine have not been the same. In the matter of athletics he takes to those games more violent than I am suited to and more violent than I like. He has the strongest literary sense and a power of application in reading current literature that to me is marvelous. He loves the woods; he loves hunting; he loves life akin to that of the pioneer; he loves roughing it and I don't.

"Mr. Roosevelt never had the education and practice of a lawyer. His intense desire to reach practical results for good has made him at times impatient of the restraint of legal methods, while I have been trained as a lawyer."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The decision of the Auditor in the case of the Western Steel Car and Foundry Co. for \$448.01 demurrage charge, is sustained on appeal. The company had a contract with the Isthmian Canal Commission to deliver a number of cars at Colon. The vessel transporting the cars could not at once get a berth at Colon, owing to the congestion of shipping, and had to pay a demurrage charge of \$448.01 to the West Indian Steamship Co. for the days in excess of the lay days in unloading the ship. The wharves at Colon, the Comptroller says, are the property of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Co., and the fact that the United States owns almost all the stock of this corporation does not identify the United States with the corporation; which is a separate entity. There is no evidence that the congestion of the Colon wharves was due to any fault on the part of the United States and the Comptroller holds that this government was not liable for the delay and the consequent demurrage charge.

The appeal of J. B. Mason for reimbursement for meals and lodging to the amount of \$75 while on "temporary duty" as clerk in the Q.M. Department, U.S.A., from March 30 to May 19, 1903, is dismissed. The claimant was assigned on appointment to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, P. I. When the expeditionary force of Col. A. L. Meyer, 11th U.S. Inf., went to Surigao, Mindanao, Capt. Wm. Weigel, Q.M., took claimant along as clerk. The latter was then sent to Iloilo. The Comptroller decides that Surigao became claimant's permanent station and he is entitled to no reimbursement.

On the question whether interest should be computed on the amounts deposited by enlisted men to the date of the expiration of their enlistments or to the date of discharge, the Assistant Comptroller rules interest should be paid to but not including date of discharge. A seaman and a coal passer were sentenced by G.C.M. to periods extending beyond the termination of their enlistments. Paym. I. T. Hagner, U.S.N., in his accounts of the naval prison at Mare Island, allowed \$5.62 and \$10 interest after date of enlistment. The Auditor disallowed these amounts, but the Comptroller sustains the appeal of the Paymaster.

By a previous decision Capt. Jesse M. Baker, A.Q.M., Vols., and U.S.A., was charged with an indebtedness to the United States of \$13.34 on account of a net overpayment to him of longevity increase of pay. Further examination, says the Assistant Comptroller, shows Captain Baker has coming to him \$4.44, instead of owing the government.

The Comptroller confirms the Auditor's ruling from which appeal was taken by Capt. Earl I. Brown, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Crews of the dredge Ajax, tug Cynthia and dump scows under an arrangement with the government performed work for a private firm at Wilmington, N.C., from March 20 to March 31, 1908, returning to government work on the latter date. They were paid for their time by the firm. The Auditor excluded government pay for March 31. Captain Brown held that the employees were not absent from duty, when returning therefrom to their regular station. The Comptroller cites the Act of June 30, 1906, which excludes the 31st day of any calendar month from the computation.

In reply to an inquiry as to the amount of mileage to be credited to enlisted men of the Navy discharged at New Orleans, the Assistant Comptroller says that if discharged on account of expiration of enlistment they will be entitled to travel pay at four cents a mile from New Orleans to the place of enlistment.

Paym. Henry deF. Mel, U.S.N., appealed on Jan. 25, 1909, from disallowances in his account by settlement,

dated Nov. 14, 1907. The Assistant Comptroller calls attention to the statute providing that appeal for revision of accounts must be within a year; consequently Paymaster Mel's appeal is dismissed.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, who has been appointed as the president of a commission to consider questions of management and improvement of the local street railways of the city of Washington, may not be compensated for such service by the Inter-State Commerce Commission from its funds for the employment of such a commission. The ground is taken that an officer of the government cannot receive a salary from one appropriation and then be paid another salary from another appropriation in another branch of the government. General Wilson has been accomplishing a vast amount of good in the work that has been placed upon him and the people of Washington appreciate his services. He will continue with the commission on a course which is characteristic of his life-long public spirit and self-sacrificing usefulness.

GEORGE W. CULLUM; IN MEMORIAM.

This is a year of many great men's natal centennials, and it is because his birthday was overshadowed by the eclat and ceremony attending the celebration of the centennial of such landmarks in human history as Lincoln, Darwin, and Poe, rather than because of unappreciative indifference and neglect that Feb. 25, the one hundredth birthday of Brevet Major Gen. Geo. W. Cullum passed without recognition at the Military Academy, which, through all his life, was the apple of his eye, and which owes to his continuing affection the beautiful Cullum Memorial Hall. No officer of the Army perhaps has done more for the Academy than General Cullum. Graduating from the Academy in 1833 and entering the Corps of Engineers, he returned to West Point in 1846-47 for instructional purposes, and remained there, 1847-1848, preparing for publication a memoir on military bridges with India rubber pontoons, and as superintending engineer of the construction of the cadet barracks. From March, 1848, to May, 1851, Captain Cullum was instructor of practical military engineering. From June, 1848, to July 5, 1850, he was commandant of Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers. To him fell the duty, 1855-58, of superintending the building of the most historic fort in the United States, Fort Sumter, S.C., the firing upon which by the Confederates precipitated the Civil War. In 1860 he was a member of the board to revise the program of instruction at the Military Academy. The opening of the Civil War found him aide to Lieutenant General Scott, with the rank of Lieutenant colonel, staff. On Nov. 1, 1861, he was appointed brigadier general, U.S. Vols., and served with distinction till the close of hostilities. Among his war-time activities, he organized the defenses of the Mississippi River at Cairo, Ill.; Fort Holt, Ky.; Columbus, Ky.; Island No. 10, and New Madrid, Mo.; was chief engineer of the armies commanded by General Halleck in the campaign in Tennessee and Mississippi and fortified Corinth. At the end of the war he was breveted major general, U.S.A., for meritorious and distinguished services. In 1874, he was retired.

For one who was busily occupied with the interests of his profession as a soldier, his outside activities were surprisingly varied and his literary work was large. Among his best known books, aside from his biographical register, are "Systems of Military Bridges" (1863), "Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812-15 Against Great Britain" (1879), and "The Struggle for the Hudson" (1888). General Cullum was a delegate to the Conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, in Cologne, Germany, in 1881, and to the International Geographical Congress in Venice, Italy, in the same year. He died in 1892, leaving part of his fortune for the building of Memorial Hall at West Point and for the continuance of his Biographical Register. This publication can best be valued by those who, like us, have frequent occasion to consult it. The copiousness of its details when they illuminate a character united with effective condensation, makes it especially attractive to the military student. We know no more beautiful tribute paid in biographical remembrance to any American than that bestowed in Cullum's Register (Vol. 1) to Prof. Jacob W. Bailey, whose achievements in the world of science have added lustre to the records of West Point instructors. General Cullum's love for this register was shown by his taking up the task of preparing the third edition after he had passed his eightieth year. Of him could be used the words with which in his Register closes the sketch of the life of Brevet Major Gen. Robert Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumter.

"Generous as brave,
Affection, kindness, the sweet offices
Of love and duty, were to him as needful
As his daily bread."

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The six cadets of the Military Academy suspended from Aug. 25 1908, for hazing, have been permitted to join the third class, the Superintendent having stated that the peculiar circumstances incident to the new schedule of instruction justified this action, while "the ends of discipline have been fulfilled in these cases."

The discussion of the Military Academy bill indicated a disposition on the part of members of the House to increase the number of cadets admitted to the Military Academy. Chairman Hull, of the Military Committee, said: "It is one of the sad things in our Army now that we have not cadets enough to fill all these branches, and that many officers, even in the Coast Artillery, have had to be taken, with more or less success, from civil life. In the Infantry and Cavalry it may be a different thing. It may be well to give college graduates, as they do in Germany, an opportunity to go into the Army and then stand examination for promotion. It is not well to have ill-educated officers. In West Point they have the best system of instruction that I have ever known anywhere. Whatever is learned at all, must be learned thoroughly. As a result, there is real work done at that Academy, and if a man does not keep up he is dropped. A class that begins at 168 may graduate only 103, because it is the survival of the fittest, and the most manly fight is fought in that work at West Point that ever was done in any army. It brings us men who are ready to work, ready to do their duty, and fit for their places."

Mr. Parker, speaking of the graduates who go into civil life, and citing the cases of McClellan, Jackson and Grant, said:

"West Point graduates are the real reserve for this country. Now, it is proposed, and was proposed in the committee, that in order to use that plant at West Point worthily, and to make it the great school that

it should be, Congressmen and Senators and the President should send cadets there once in three years instead of once in four years, just as at the Naval Academy they increased appointments from once in six years to once in four years, and later to once in two years. Such a provision would increase the number without diminishing the standard. I am sorry to say that we ascertained in the committee that objection would be made on the floor of the House, and we did not put that provision in the bill. Before this bill was opened I wanted to lay this matter before the House, because I believe it imperative to the success of that institution that there should be more appointments and more graduations, and even with that increase a large number of officers will have to be appointed from the enlisted men or from civil life."

NEED OF POST LIBRARIES.

The protest of Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, Battl. Q.M. and Com., 10th U.S. Infantry, against the lack of adequate libraries of reference on professional subjects at Army posts will find wide approval in the Service. His personal library is practically the only one of value an officer has access to at the average post. What passes as a professional library at posts is anything but that. It usually consists of manuals every officer has, War Department reports, a few law books. Therefore at the ordinary post there is no military library of sufficient scope to admit of comprehensive study on military subjects. At no other time in our Army history has a higher educational standard been put before our officers, but no provision for maintaining this standard through proper book supplies is made. The restrictions on the books lent to officers by the War Department limit their availability as does also remoteness from the capital. One of the important limitations to an officer's usefulness caused by this absence of books arises when he is called on to perform a duty for which he is not thoroughly prepared and to prepare for which consulting of reference books is essential. Q.M.'s of the line must often make delicate calculations for buildings and bridges and here standard works of reference would be of great benefit. Counting 130 permanent garrisoned posts in the United States and the Philippines, an annual expenditure of \$6,500 would start these libraries nicely, allowing \$50 to each library. In a few years each post would acquire a valuable reference library. When he sees \$15,000 spent in riding test mileage, Lieutenant Catts cannot understand the economy regarding books.

These remarks which appear in the M.S.I. Journal are endorsed by a former officer of the New York National Guard, with whom a fine library is a hobby. After a recent trip through the West, including Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, and other posts, he expressed to us his surprise and disavowal at finding what he called "only libraries in name." "I have a better military reference library which I accumulated in my service in the National Guard than I saw in posts I visited."

SAN JUAN NOTES.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 23, 1909.

The carnival season, which was opened last Saturday, will be brought to a close to-night with the final ball at the theater. The various functions of this season's gaieties have shown a revival of the brilliant features of former years and the attendance has been larger than on recent similar occasions, indicating renewed interest in an affair almost as ancient as the city itself, but which of late has appeared to have lost much of its popular interest and pleasure. The officers of the Services and their families have devoted themselves to these festivities with ardor, especially the younger element, to whom the possibilities of a domino and a liberal supply of confetti offer alluring inducements.

It is understood that Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, the new commanding officer of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is on his way to join his command, and that Mrs. Howze and the children will accompany him. Having served with this regiment for several years as a major, just prior to his appointment as Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, Colonel Howze and his family will receive a hearty welcome from numerous old friends, both in and out of the Service. "Casa Blanca," the home of the commanding officer, is in process of a thorough overhauling by the quartermaster. The regiment has, since the departure last month of Lieut. Col. R. H. Wilson, 16th Inf., been in command of Major Munroe McFarland, who has retained his station at Henry Barracks, Cayey. Major William M. Morrow taking command of the Post of San Juan.

Mrs. McFarland is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, which developed shortly after her arrival in Porto Rico last November; she is now in the convalescent stage, following a relapse, and is, happily, so far recovered as to be able to move about her quarters and to enjoy an occasional drive.

The golf grounds continue to be one of the chief attractions, and the game holds its popularity against the rival attraction of tennis. Two golf tournaments, open to the Island, have been held since the beginning of the year, the entrants from the Services being Major Morrow, Captains Field, Wood, Decker and Taubee, of the Porto Rico Regiment, and Paymr. J. D. Robnett and Surg. E. O. Huntington, of the Navy. The hopes of the Army were centered on Major Morrow, but the handicapper loaded him a trifle too heavily and he failed to land "in the money." All the other officers wound up in the "also ran" class, but their enthusiasm has not abated. Tennis, always popular here, also has its devotees, and the courts at the Country Club, where a tournament is now being held, are the scene of some lively contests and some brilliant playing. Capt. Lorraine Angel, P.R.R.; Capt. C. B. Taylor and Lieut. N. P. Vulte, Marine Corps; Surg. U. R. Webb, Navy, and Dr. Grubb, Marine Hospital Service, are the officers entered in this tournament, and as they are all class players, the Service people are rooting for one of them to carry off first prize.

The championship season of the San Juan Baseball League, now about half over, finds the Army team tied for first place with last season's champions—the Pabst team. The Army team, under the management of Captain Field, Porto Rico Regiment, has worked its way up from last place in last year's series, and is composed of material taken from the Porto Rico Regiment, the Hospital Corps, and a Signal Corps sergeant. The Marine team, under the management of Captain Bradman, is another excellent baseball organization of the local league, but has been unfortunate in losing some of its best players at a critical time in the series; it continues to peg away, however, in a most determined fashion.

Mrs. J. R. F. Savage, wife of the prosecuting attorney of the U.S.C., gave a german recently at Borinquen Park, which was largely attended. The cotillion was led by Major W. M. Morrow and the favors, specially brought down from New York, attracted much attention by their novelty and beauty. Among the guests from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Orval P. Townshead, Capt. and Mrs. Miles K. Taubee, Mrs. Moreno, and the Misses Fanny, Daisy and Polly Field; from the naval station, Miss Josephine Rohrer, Surgeon and Mrs. Webb, Surgeon and Mrs. Huntington, Paymaster and Mrs. Robnett, of the Navy, and Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. N. P. Vulte, of the Marine Corps.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bell are spending the winter in San Juan and are living in Cottage No. 4, Olympo Row, Santurce. Lieut. and Mrs. A. Moreno, 28th Inf., recently arrived from Cuba with their two little chil-

dren, on a visit to Mrs. Moreno's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Field. They will remain here until the advent of warmer weather at Lieut. Moreno's station, Fort Snelling. Miss Louise Van Natta, sister of Lieut. T. F. Van Natta, 8th Cav., is visiting the family of Hon. W. F. Willoughby, Secretary of Porto Rico.

Washington's birthday was observed by a "shoot fest" on the post target range. The affair was the outgrowth of a hot-air discussion between some of the officers of the Porto Rico Regiment and a coterie of civilian friends, insular officials and others, who expressed the opinion that it was rather easy than otherwise to puncture an 8-inch bull's-eye at all ordinary ranges with the service rifle and service ammunition. The result was an invitation from Major Morrow to come along and "show him." Some of the civilian disputants incontinently took to the woods, but a number stood manfully by their guns for two scores at each range, 200, 300 and 500 yards. Major Morrow was high man with a score of 114; Captain Taylor, of the Marines, was second with 110; all of the officers who took part turned in scores of 100 or better; while only two civilians, Captain Crockett, of the S.S. Philadelphia, and Mr. A. B. Cross, jr., succeeded in reaching the century mark.

The Marines observed the day by holding field day exercises of their own, winding up with a baseball game between two teams selected from the two companies at the naval station.

There has been some talk of joint athletic exercises on El Morro parade grounds between the Marines and the Infantry, and it is possible the idea will be carried out.

Major Loyd S. McCormick, I.G., completed the annual inspection of the posts on the island during the latter part of January, and returned to the States week before last. Major Charles L. Potter, C.E., who has been inspecting the light-house service, returned to New York on last week's boat. Major E. P. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, who is successfully developing an orange grove near Rio Piedras, has opened up quite an extensive vein of building marble of an excellent quality on his farm, and is arranging to place the material on the market.

The target season is progressing satisfactorily and four of the six companies have completed range firing. Companies A and B will take up the course on March 1, and in all probability will finish by March 20. Owing to want of room for an entire company at the 800 and 1,000-yard ranges at this post, it is necessary to send the companies to Henry Barracks, Cayey, for collective firing. Companies F and G, now at Cayey, finished to-day, and to-morrow will begin the three-day march returning to the post. Last month Companies E and H were caught in a heavy storm on their return march and rather than make camp in the rain, Captain Taubee with his company, H, made the march from Cayey to the post, twenty-three miles, usually a two days' stretch, in a little more than eight hours. This season's target practice will produce a large number of sharpshooters and marksmen, but the number of expert riflemen will be smaller than usual. The band of the Porto Rico Regiment, which marched to Cayey with Companies F and G last week, will remain at Henry Barracks until March 1.

Capt. S. B. Winram, U.S.R.C., who recently relieved Capt. J. M. Moore of the command of the revenue cutter Algonquin, has taken a house on the Candado, Santurce, and Dr. Grubb, of the Marine Hospital Service, the relief of Dr. M. H. Foster, has moved into one of the Olympo cottages on the military road. Captain Moore went to Baltimore to take command of the Apache, and Dr. Foster to the emigrant station on Ellis Island. Lieut. C. R. Jones, of the Algonquin, with his bride, came down on the last boat. They are living at Las Palmas Hotel, Santurce.

The local Italian Society of San Juan gave an entertainment in the theater last week for the benefit of the Messina sufferers, of which the two most prominent features were the concert given by the Porto Rico Regiment Band and an exhibition drill by a section of Co. B, P.R.R., commanded by Lieut. E. C. de Hotos, executed with a degree of snap and precision that evoked great applause.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 2, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C., to be captain from Feb. 28, 1909, vice Taylor, resigned.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Terry, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 28, 1909, vice Kerfoot, promoted.

Appointment to the Marine Corps.

Harold C. Daniels, of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant in the U.S.M.C., from March 1, 1909, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1909.

Appointment in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Engr. Guy Brandon Lawrason, C.A.C., to be second lieutenant, with rank from Feb. 26, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, M.C., to be colonel from Feb. 26, 1909, vice Adair, retired.

Major Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 26, 1909, vice Brechemin, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

Major Hoel S. Bishop, 14th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 26, 1909, vice Hardie, 14th Cav., retired.

Capt. William S. Scott, 10th Cav., to be major from Feb. 26, 1909, vice Bishop, 14th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 2d Cav., to be captain from Feb. 26, 1909, vice Scott, 10th Cav., promoted.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Henry H. Scott, C.A.C., to be captain from Feb. 25, 1909, vice Tobin, detailed as quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 25, 1909, vice Scott, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Oct. 31, 1908, vice Parker, 26th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 21, 1908, vice Herring, 16th Inf., retired.

Second Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 21, 1908, vice Smith, 3d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 25, 1908, vice Spiller, 26th Inf., retired.

Second Lieut. Bowdoin D. Deis, 6th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 25, 1908, vice Sanford, 24th Inf., promoted.

Appointments, by transfer, in the Army.

Signal Corps.

Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, 18th Inf., to the Signal Corps, with rank from March 7, 1907.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, to the Infantry Arm, with rank from March 7, 1907.

S.O. MARCH 3, 1909. WAR DEPT.

Chaplain William E. Scott, recently appointed with rank from Feb. 16, assigned to Coast Artillery Corps. He will report at Fort Du Pont for temporary duty, and will proceed to Fort Monroe and report for duty.

Lieut. Col. John M. Bannister relieved further duty at Fort Riley, and report in person to commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty as chief surgeon of that department.

G.O. 30, FEB. 15, 1909. WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Under the provisions of paragraph 221, Army Regulations, the post of Fort Worden, Wash., is designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to the posts so designated on page 14, G.O. No. 108, W.D., June 29, 1908.

II.—Paragraphs 288 and 289, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, 1908, are amended to read as follows:

288. Prizes.—To the members of the division teams thus selected the following gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded according to order of merit and in the ratios indicated in the following table:

Number composing team.	Gold medals.	Silver medals.	Bronze medals.
6 or less.....	1	1	1
7 to 9, inclusive.....	1	2	1
10 to 12, inclusive.....	1	3	1 to each remaining member of the team.
13 to 15, inclusive.....	2	3	
16 to 18, inclusive.....	2	4	
19 to 21, inclusive.....	2	5	
22 to 24, inclusive.....	2	6	
25 to 27, inclusive.....	3	6	

And so on, according to the principle illustrated in the foregoing table.

Any commissioned competitor making a score equal to or greater than that of any enlisted member of the team will receive a medal like that awarded to such member.

The winners of these medals will not part with them without authority from the War Department, but will preserve them, subject to inspection.

The winner of a gold medal in a division or other authorized competition may, if he so elects, receive in lieu thereof a pistol of special design and superior workmanship, provided with the most improved sights, which will become his personal property, but which will not be used in competitions with men using the Service pistol.

289. Prizes.—To the members of the Army pistol team in the order determined by this competition, the following prizes will be awarded: First prizes, to the first four members of the team, gold medals; second prizes, to the remaining eight members of the team, silver medals.

Medals will be awarded to the commissioned competitors in the same manner as at division competitions.

III.—Paragraph 158, Manual of Guard Duty, is amended to read as follows:

158. If so directed by the commander of the guard, the corporal, before posting his relief, will command: 1. With ball cartridges, 2. Load, 3. Order, 4. Arms.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 31, FEB. 16, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Para. 669 and 1090, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

669. A transfer of public property involves a change of possession and accountability. In ordinary cases of transfer the transferring officer will furnish the receiving officer with invoices in duplicate, accurately enumerating the property, and the latter will return duplicate receipts. In cases in which complete transfer of property occurs instead of exchanging separate invoices and receipts, as above provided, the receiving officer may make direct entry on the final return (both original and duplicate) of his property, and the property thereon enumerated as on hand and transferred to successor was received by him. The transferring officer may make similar entry on his final return, stating that all the property therein enumerated as on hand and transferred to successor was actually turned over by him.

1090. An officer may purchase forage for two horses kept for his own use, for which he will be charged cost, including transportation. This privilege may be extended to retired officers, provided such sales are limited to quartermaster's depots or stations at which contracts for supply of forage are made and the deliveries under said contracts are in sufficient quantities to warrant the sale without detriment to the service, but no contracts shall be made for the sole purpose of procuring forage for sale to retired officers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 32, FEB. 17, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The following rules with regard to original records loaned by bureaus or offices of the War Department or by the headquarters of an army, corps, division, or brigade, or of a territorial division or department, for use by or before courts-martial, military commissions, courts of inquiry, and retiring, examining, and other boards, will be strictly observed by all concerned:

1. When the identification record prescribed by G.O. No. 68, W.D., April 7, 1906, is needed as evidence before a general court-martial or a military commission, a duly authenticated photographic copy of such record will be furnished, if practicable, by the Adjutant General of the Army, and such copy, when admitted in evidence, will be appended to and made a part of the record of the trial. In case a copy of the identification record can not be furnished, the original record will be loaned to the court or commission and will be forwarded with, but not attached to, the record of the trial to the reviewing authority, who, immediately upon completing his review of the case, will return the identification record directed to the Adjutant General of the Army.

2. When any original record, other than an identification record, is loaned by any bureau or office of the War Department, or by the headquarters of an army, corps, division, or brigade, or of a territorial division or department, for use by or before any court-martial, military commission, or court of inquiry, the judge advocate or recorder of the court or commission will have a full copy of such record, or of so much of it as is pertinent to the case, made and properly verified, and will submit the verified copy with the original record to the court or commission. Immediately upon the conclusion of the trial, or of the proceedings in the case of a court of inquiry, the judge advocate or recorder will return the original record directly to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will transmit it to the bureau or office of the War Department from which it was obtained, or if the original record shall have been obtained from one of the headquarters hereinbefore named, the judge advocate or recorder will return the original record directly to the adjutant general at those headquarters. Copies of original records loaned for use by or before retiring, examining, or other boards need not be made to accompany the record of the proceedings thereof, unless such copies are absolutely necessary to perfect such record.

3. When any original identification or other record is loaned by any bureau or office of the War Department, or by the headquarters of an army, corps, division, or brigade, or of a territorial division or department, for use as evidence before a court-martial, a military commission, or a court of inquiry, the fact that such original record was submitted to, and considered by, the court or commission, and that its return, as provided for in Para. 1 or 2 of this order, is imperative, will be clearly noted in the record of the proceedings of the court. When a verified copy of an identification or other record is furnished, or is made by a judge advocate or recorder as hereinbefore directed, for use by or before any court-martial, military commission, court of inquiry, or any retiring, examining or other board, the copy will be marked "Exhibit —," and appended to the record of the proceedings of the court, commissions, or board, and the fact that the copy is so marked and appended will be stated in that record.

4. In no case will any original identification or other record that is loaned for use by or before any court-martial, military commission, court of inquiry, retiring, examining, or other board be attached to or made a part of the record of the proceedings of such court, commission, or board.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 33, FEB. 23, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The following instructions for holding in the United States the annual small arms competitions of the Army in 1909, under the provisions of Part VII of the Small Arms Firing Regulations, amended to April 20, 1908, under which regulations these competitions will be conducted, are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Combined Departmental Rifle and Pistol Competitions.

(a) Combined departmental small arms competitions, instead of the divisional ones prescribed in the Firing Regulations, will be held under the names and at the places indicated below and will be under the supervision of the department commanders hereinbefore named, as follows:

Atlantic (comprising the troops stationed in the Department of the East and the Department of the Gulf), at Fort Niagara,

N.Y., under the direction of the commanding general, Department of the East.

Northern (comprising the troops stationed in the Department of Dakota, the Department of the Lakes, and the Department of the Missouri), at Fort Sheridan, Ill., under the direction of the commanding general, Department of the Lakes.

Pacific (comprising the troops stationed in the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia), at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., under the direction of the commanding general, Department of California.

Southwestern (comprising the troops stationed in the Department of the Colorado and the Department of Texas), at Leon Springs, Texas, under the direction of the commanding general, Department of Texas.

(b) The pistol competitions will be begun immediately after the respective rifle competitions shall have been completed.

(c) All combined departmental competitions must be finished on or before July 31, to enable competitors for the Army rifle and pistol teams to reach Fort Sheridan not later than Aug. 4, to which place they will be sent by their respective department commanders.

(d) The commanding officer of each organization from which a competitor is selected will send two dollars from the company fund to the officer having charge of the competition attended by that competitor, for the betterment of the competitors' mess.

2. Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions.

(a) The Army rifle and pistol competitions will be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., under the supervision of the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, who is charged with the duty of arranging all details connected with the competitions. Record firing will be begun on Aug. 9, and will be preceded by the usual preliminary practice on Aug. 6 and 7. The pistol competition will begin immediately after the completion of the rifle competition.

(b) On completion of the Army competitions the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, will order all the enlisted men connected therewith to return to their proper stations, excepting those who succeed in obtaining places on the Army teams, and these, with such commissioned competitors as shall make scores equal to or greater than the smallest scores made on the Army teams, will, if they so desire, be sent by the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, to Camp Perry, O., to take part in the National Individual Match, the National Pistol Match, and the matches of the National Rifle Association. The National Matches will begin at that place on Aug. 20. The officer in charge of the Army competitions and all officers who serve as his assistants in conducting those competitions, when they have completed their duties in connection therewith, will also be directed by the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, to proceed to Camp Perry in time to report to the executive officer of the National Match not later than Aug. 19, 1909, for duty in connection with the National Matches. All officers and enlisted men connected with the National Matches will be sent by the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, to their proper stations upon the completion of those matches.

3. Enlisted men who are members of the Army teams or of the United States Cavalry Team or the United States Infantry Team may be granted furloughs of not exceeding twenty days in returning to their respective stations.

4. It being impracticable for the enlisted competitors in these competitions and matches to utilize rations of any kind, commutation thereof will be paid in advance at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) a day for each man for the number of days' travel required under this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 1, FEB. 16, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The following letter is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

W. P. BURNHAM, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

W.D., A.G.O., Feb. 11, 1909.

The Commanding General, Dept. of the Columbia, Vancouver

Sir: I have the honor of informing you that, upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army, the following action in cases of deaths of soldiers serving in Alaska has been approved by the Secretary of War, who directs that the necessary instructions be published in orders from your headquarters for the information and guidance of all officers concerned:

Immediately upon the death of a soldier in Alaska a telegraphic report of death, giving the name of the soldier, organization, and date and cause of death, will be sent directly to the Adjutant General of the Army by the commanding officer of the post, station or detachment at or in which the death occurs.

"If the death occurs at the time when navigation is open, and it is practicable to embalm the remains so that they may be kept for a sufficient period to permit of telegraphic notification being sent to the person designated by the deceased to receive such notification, and of answer being received, an additional notification will be sent by telegraph to such person, stating that, if desired, the remains will be sent at once at government expense to such express office in the United States as may be designated by the person to whom the notification is sent. The telegram of notification will also contain a request for prompt telegraphic answer at government expense. In cases in which this telegraphic notification is sent the telegraphic report to the Adjutant General will include a statement that relatives have been informed by telegraph."

Very respectfully,

O. MCCLURE, Adjutant General.

G.O. 25, FEB. 26, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, Med. Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as on temporary duty as chief surgeon of the department from this date.

CIR. 3, FEB. 27, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this department.

By command of Brigadier General Edgerly:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major Gen., Staff, Chief of Staff.

W.D., A.G.O., Washington, Feb. 24, 1909.

"The Commanding General, Dept. of Texas, San Antonio, Texas."

"Sir: In response to your letter of the 13th instant, in which you ask for information with reference to the subject of Tactics in the garrison school, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to advise you that in March, 1906, it was decided by the War Department that if an officer is found on examination to be proficient in either Security and Information or Organization and Tactics and deficient in the other, credit should be given him for the examination in which he was successful and he should be excused from further study in that text-book, and that he should be required to study the text-book in which he has been found deficient when the subject of Tactics again becomes a part of the garrison school course. The Secretary directs that department commanders be guided by this decision which was communicated to division commanders on April 11, 1906."

"Very respectfully,

"HENRY P. MCCAIN, Adj. Gen."

G.O. 12, FEB. 24, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Troops B and C, 3d Cav., are relieved from temporary duty at Del Rio, Texas, and will proceed to their proper station, Fort Clark, Texas.

CIR. 7, FEB. 26, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Commanding officers of posts in this department are directed to see that every container of wood alcohol or denatured alcohol is plainly marked "POISON"; that all persons handling these alcohols be required to mark as "Poisonous" any containing vessels into which these alcohols are transferred. These alcohols are deadly poisonous, and their issue should be confined to responsible persons. The knowledge of the danger of their consumption should be published to every person under military jurisdiction.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col. Gen., Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 31, FEB. 17, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

I. First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., having reported

at these headquarters, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S. Army.

II. First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as representative for department athletics, relieving 1st Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 32, FEB. 18, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Refers to the applications from enlisted men for discharge by purchase, or on account of dependency or death of parent, under the provisions of G.O. No. 13, W.D., c.s.

CIR. 2, FEB. 20, 1909, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Information has been received from the War Department that paragraph 158, Manual of Guard Duty, will be amended to conform to the requirements of Infantry Drill Regulations (paragraph 138).

By command of Brigadier General Myer:

H. L. RIPLEY, Major Gen., Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 4, JAN. 20, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions of the War Department of Dec. 30, 1908, two additional companies, Philippine Scouts, to be known as the 51st and 52d Companies, will be organized from the Moros, under the direction of the commanding general, Department of Luzon.

The pay, clothing and other allowances will be the same as now authorized for other Scouts.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

STEPHEN C. MILLS, Col. Gen., Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 2, JAN. 12, 1909, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 34th Company, Philippine Scouts, having completed the duty of guarding property at Wallace Field, Manila, will return to their proper station, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., A.D.C.; Lieut. Col. William P. Evans, General Staff, and Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., Omaha, Neb., will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, to select grounds for encampment of troops for a proposed military tournament. (Feb. 23, D. Mo.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. George S. Anderson, General Staff, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital at that place for observation and treatment. (March 2, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Elmer Lindsley, Q.M., will proceed from Philadelphia to West Point, N.Y., for consultation with the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy on business pertaining to devices for ornaments for uniforms, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., is relieved from duty in Cuba, to take effect about March 1, 1909, and will then repair to Washington for temporary duty. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Tobin, Q.M., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report in person to Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., for duty as his assistant. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Hemsted, now at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William M. Laner, Passy Camp, Rial, will, upon the termination of the division military meet, proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Siegmund F. E. Fuhrmann, Cuba, will be sent at once to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (March 2, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, C.S., in addition to his other duties at Kansas City, Mo., is detailed as an A.Q.M. at that place, to relieve Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C.S., of that duty. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Paul Eckhart, office of the purchasing commissary, Chicago, Ill., will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Henry C. Hensley upon arrival at San Francisco, from Honolulu, will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. William J. Cobb, who will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to report on or about April 1, 1909, to the superintendent of the Yosemite National Park, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with the troops under orders for duty at Camp Yosemite. (March 1, W.D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 40, W.D., Feb. 18, 1909, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. Julius Schiller, is amended to read, "with permission to delay ten days en route." (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Lawrence J. Ryan, office of the purchasing commissary, New York city, will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Gustav Auring. (March 1, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Joseph Ziesing, Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to West Point, for temporary duty during the illness of Post Comy. Sergt. Joseph Thompson. When Sergeant Thompson is fit for duty Sergeant Ziesing will be returned to his proper station. (March 1, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William J. Walker, having reported, will proceed to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (Feb. 17, D. Col.)

Par. 20, S.O. 44, W.D., Feb. 24, 1909, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. Viggo C. Winther, is revoked. (March 2, W.D.)

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 13, W.D., Jan. 16, 1909, and Par. 2, S.O. 44, W.D., Feb. 24, 1909, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. Thomas Robinson, are revoked. (March 2, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Col. George W. Adair, M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., to take effect upon the completion of his duty with troops returning to the United States from Cuba. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., is extended ten days. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, M.C., from duty in the Department of the Visayas, and will proceed to Manila, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of Luzon. (Jan. 15, Phil. D.)

Major Henry D. Snyder, M.C., from duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to Iloilo Panay, reporting to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (Jan. 15, Phil. D.)

Major James D. Glennan, M.C., now on temporary duty at Division Hospital, Manila, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Visayas, and will assume command of the above hospital. (Jan. 13, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Arthur N. Esker, M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Luzon, and will report to the commanding officer, Fort Mills, for duty. (Jan. 12, Phil. D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. William J. L. Lyster and Louis Brechemin, jr., M.C., will convene at Estado Mayor, Manila, Jan. 23, 1909, to conduct the physical examination of such officers as may be directed to appear before it. (Jan. 13, D. Luzon.)

Major Edward B. Morris, M.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement, from active service as a lieutenant colonel, is announced, to date from Feb. 26, 1909. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, M.C., having been found physically incapacitated for active service is relieved from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification and from further duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to his home to await retirement. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, M.C., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief surgeon; Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Is.

and, for duty, relieving Capt. William P. Woodall, M.C., who will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. First Lieut. George W. Daywalt, M.R.C., will proceed to Gandara, Samar, for duty relieving 1st Lieut. Preston S. Kellogg, M.R.C., who will proceed to Manila, for duty. (Jan. 8, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Louis H. Hanson, M.C., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for duty at that hospital. (March 1, W.D.)

Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will comply with the requirements of Par. 3, S.O. 43, Feb. 23, 1909, W.D. (March 1, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett, M.C., to take effect when relieved from duty with the troops returning from Cuba. (March 1, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward C. Carter, M.C., upon his relief from temporary duty as chief surgeon of the department, will return to his proper station at Fort Sheridan. (Feb. 23, D. Lakes.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for three months and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. W. Church Griswold, M.R.C., to take effect upon the arrival of another medical officer at Fort Du Pont, Del. (March 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Waller H. Dade, M.R.C., to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about April 5, 1909. (March 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 15, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Mount, M.R.C., Presidio of Monterey. (Feb. 19, D. Cal.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel J. Koon, now at Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will be sent to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Jan. 9, D. Luzon.)

Port. William Doorley, H.C., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 2, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Robert E. Frith, paymaster, having reported, will report to the acting chief paymaster of the department for duty. (Feb. 20, D. Lakes.)

Capt. William T. Wilder, paymaster, having reported as required by Par. 4, S.O. 17, c.s., W.D., is assigned to duty and station at Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 19, D. Mo.)

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Thomas M. Moody, paymaster, to take effect upon his relief from duty in the Pay Department. (March 1, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C. OF E.

Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., is relieved from duty at St. Louis, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth, and report on April 3, 1909, for assignment to duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. Graves, C.E., is assigned to Co. D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and will join the company to which assigned. (Jan. 8, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 39, Feb. 17, 1909, W.D., as directs Col. Milton B. Adams, C.E., to proceed to his home is amended so as to direct Colonel Adams to proceed to his home and there await retirement for the convenience of the government. (March 1, W.D.)

Col. William M. Black, C.E., is relieved from station in New York city, and will take station at Governors Island, N.Y., in connection with his duties as chief engineer officer, Department of the East. (March 2, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C. OF O.

The following ordnance sergeants, having reported at these headquarters for duty, are assigned to stations as indicated: William Davis to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; John O'Brien to Manila Ordnance Depot, for duty. (Jan. 8, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael Leach, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert E. Pate upon the discontinuance of the Havana Ordnance Depot, Cuba, will be sent to Guantanamo, Cuba, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Ludwig Leiner at Fishermans Point, Cuba. Sergeant Leiner upon relief will be sent to Fort Hancock, N.J., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Martin Dahl, who will be sent on the first available transport leaving San Francisco. (March 1, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Wood, for duty. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Roberts, Signal Corps, now on duty at Juneau, Alaska, will proceed to Skagway, Alaska, and relieve 1st Class Sergt. Frederick Kiebler, Signal Corps, from duty at that place, who, when relieved, will proceed to Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, for treatment in the hospital at that post. (Feb. 11, D. Col.)

1st Class Sergt. Michael Doyle is relieved from duty in the central telegraph office of the Cuban government, Havana, Cuba, and will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, for duty with the Signal Corps detachment at that post. (Feb. 23, A.C.P.)

Master Signal Electrician Joseph Smith and 1st Class Sergt. Michael Doyle, Signal Corps, Cuba, will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Leave for two months from April 15, 1909, is granted Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav., with permission to visit China and Japan. (Jan. 15, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Edward H. Offley, 1st Cav., having reported from sick in division hospital, will return to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Jan. 18, D. Luzon.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

On account of extraordinary circumstances set forth in his application, leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Feb. 25, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Feb. 23, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., Fort Meade. (Feb. 15, D. Mo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Q.M. Sergt. Richard Cantillon, Troop C, 6th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Copley Enos, 6th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Allan F. McLean, 7th Cav., is extended twenty days. (March 2, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Second Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., with view to being assigned to duty as quartermaster and commissary of that post. (Feb. 23, D. Colo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for two months with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Orlando O. Troxel, 10th Cav., effective about March 14, 1909. (Jan. 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months with permission to visit Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 10th Cav., effective about Feb. 14, 1909. (Jan. 16, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav., will proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Manila. (Jan. 15, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (Jan. 18, D. Luzon.)

Q.M. Sergt. Isaac Bailey, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 1, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

First Sergt. William Strohecker, Troop A, 12th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 2, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. O. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, Q.M., 13th Cav., upon the departure of his regiment from Fort Myer, Va., will remain on duty at that post for such time as may be necessary to close his accountability as quartermaster, and upon completion of this duty will join his regiment. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Three Rivers, Cal., about March 1, 1909, for the purpose of determining needs in the way of labor and materials in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks during the coming season. Captain Smith will return to his station on or about April 1, 1909. (Feb. 23, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav. (Feb. 25, D.E.)

Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., upon the completion of his duties at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will join his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (March 1, W.D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 46, c.s., these headquarters, directing 2d Lieut. Frank H. Coleman, 15th Cav., to proceed to New York city, for the purpose of taking the examination for detail as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, is revoked, he having left the Department of the East. (Feb. 27, D.E.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Capt. Fred H. Gallup, Field Art., is relieved from his present duties and is attached to the 1st Field Artillery, to take effect April 1, 1909. He will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sill, and report to the C.O., 1st Field Art., for duty. (March 1, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d Field Art., is granted leave for one month. (Feb. 24, A.C.P.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for three months, to take effect about March 20, 1909, is granted Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d Field Art. (Feb. 15, D.T.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., is relieved from duty at Passy Camp, Rizal, and will proceed to join his proper station. (Jan. 19, Phil. D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Major Peyton C. March, 6th Field Art., was on Feb. 24 detailed as a member of the regimental court-martial convened by S.O. No. 18, these headquarters, vice Major J. E. McMahon, 6th Field Art., relieved on sustained objection by the accused.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. William H. Tobin, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Master Gun. Lucien H. Taliaferro, C.A.C., now at No. 1190 Broad street, Providence, R.I., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Master Gun. John S. Singleton, C.A.C., now at Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard H. Somers, C.A.C., will report in person, on March 1, 1909, to Lieut. Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., Army Building, N.Y. city, for examination with a view to his selection for detail as first lieutenant for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 23, D.E.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Second Lieut. Sanderford Jarman promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 18, 1908, assigned to 9th Company.

Second Lieut. Clair W. Baird promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 27, 1908, assigned to 86th Company.

Second Lieut. Edward W. Putney promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 2, 1909, attached to 2d Company.

Second Lieut. Gilbert Marshall promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 27, 1909, assigned to 18th Company.

Lieutenant Putney will join the company to which he is attached. (March 2, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about March 25, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Feb. 19, D.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence Davis, 6th Inf., is further extended one month. (Feb. 27, D.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for the purpose of acting counsel for 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 10th Inf., on the trial of the latter officer by general court-martial. (Feb. 25, D. Mo.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. E. Alexis Jeune, 18th Inf., now on duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the department in Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Petersburg, Alaska, for the purpose of installing wireless telegraph stations at that point and at Wrangell, Alaska, and will return to Seattle. (Feb. 6, D. Col.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Halsey E. Yates, 17th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty, to relieve Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf., who will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty pending the arrival thereof of his company, when he will join it. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and 2d Lieut. George F. Waugh, 16th Inf., is detailed in his stead. He will proceed from Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to these headquarters for instructions. (Feb. 17, D.T.)

Major André W. Brewster, 19th Inf., will repair to Washington for duty in office of Inspector General.

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about April 1, 1909, is granted Col. Marion P. Maus, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (Feb. 23, D. Cal.)

Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, having been assigned to the command of Co. F, 20th Inf., will proceed on the first available transport on which he may secure transportation to Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (Feb. 20, D. Cal.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Chaplain Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, 22d Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (Feb. 26, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Duncan K. Major, Jr., 27th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 27, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for four months with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Ralph R. Stoga-

dall, 30th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about May 15, 1909. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Companies F and G, and machine gun platoon, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, will proceed, by marching, on Feb. 20, 1909, to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., for the purpose of enabling Companies F and G to comply with the requirements of Par. 143, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1908, relative to the provisions of G.O. 102, series 1908, W.D., relative to target practice. The band, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, will accompany these troops on this march and remain on temporary duty at Henry Barracks until such time as the target practice required in the preceding paragraph has been performed. (Feb. 16, D.P.R.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Hall, P.S., to take effect on or about March 3, 1909. (March 1, W.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John C. Maloney, P.S., has been accepted, to take effect April 15, 1909. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Adolph K. Berner, P.S., now on leave at Battle Creek, Mich., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States by reason of physical disability, to take effect March 24, 1909. (March 2, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. James E. Ware from the 14th Infantry to the 21st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes from the 21st Infantry to the 14th Infantry. The officers named will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders, and Lieutenant Kobes upon expiration of his present leave will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure transportation, when he will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Elisha S. Benton, C.A.C.; Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Ernest K. Johnston, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco March 1, 1909, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men, to determine their eligibility for the final examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant. (Feb. 17, D. Cal.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 21st Inf.; Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf.; Homer N. Preston, 21st Inf.; William F. Harrell, 12th Inf.; Andrew D. Chaffin, 20th Inf. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

The following officers will report without delay to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, 18th Inf.; Paul C. Galleher, 29th Inf.; Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf.; Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf.; Milosh R. Hilgard, 16th Inf.; Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Elmer Farmer, 26th Inf.; Jesse Gaston, 18th Inf.; Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf. (Feb. 25, W.D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following field officers, in this department, will report at Estado Mayor, Manila, Jan. 23, 1909, to the board of medical officers, convened for examination, and to Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., at Passy Beach, south of Manila, Jan. 24, for the purpose of taking the riding test: Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Watts, 9th Cav.; Granger Adams, 5th Field Art.; and George H. G. Gale, 10th Cav.; Majors Robert D. Read, 10th Cav.; Henry M. Morrow, J.A.; George H. Morgan, A.G.; Edwin P. Pendleton, 29th Inf.; Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf.; Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.; Samuel D. Freeman, 9th Cav. (Jan. 13, D. Luzon.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers are assigned to inspect the militia of the states indicated: North Dakota—Capt. William H. Simons, 6th Inf. Montana—Capt. Irvin L. Hunt, 6th Inf. (Feb. 19, D.D.)

Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., is designated to make the annual inspection of Company I, 2d Inf., Texas National Guard, at Laredo. (Feb. 11, D.T.)

Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Inf., is designated to make the annual inspection of Co. K, 4th Inf., Texas National Guard, at El Paso. (Feb. 11, D.T.)

Major William Black, U.S.A., retired, Guthrie, Okla., is assigned to making the annual inspection of the militia of Oklahoma on Monday, March 15, 1909, and will be continued in accordance with the itinerary to be furnished. (Feb. 11, D.T.)

Major Henry L. Ripley, Gen. Staff, is designated to make the annual inspection of Co. L, Separate Battalion of Infantry, Texas National Guard, at Brownsville, between March 15 and April 1, 1909. (Feb. 11, D.T.)

Lieut. Col. William C. Butler, 9th Inf., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Texas, stationed at Lampasas, Cameron, Caldwell, Brenham, Houston, Beaumont, Orange, Jasper, Nacato, San Augustine, Marshall, Timpan, Bush, Cleveland, Taylor, Austin and San Antonio, Texas. The inspection will begin on March 15, 1909. (Feb. 11, D.T.)

Major Luther R. Hare, retired, Austin, Texas, is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Texas, stationed at Hillsboro, Mexia, Corsicana, Kaufman, Tioza, Albany, Dallas, Terrell, Greenville, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Quanah, Decatur, Weatherford, Stamford, Dublin, Waco, Gatesville and Clifton, Texas. The inspection will begin on March 15, 1909. (Feb. 11, D.T.)

Major James K. Thompson, 16th Inf., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Arkansas. The inspection will begin March 15, 1909. (Feb. 11, D.T.)

EXAMINATIONS OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men will report for examination, to the president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, March 1, 1909: Corpl. Cyril L. Fuller, Troop L, 13th Cav.; Sergt. E. W. Savage, 19th Recruit Co.; Corpl. Xavier F. Blaurelt, Troop M, 13th Cav.; 1st Class Pvt. James A. Green, Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Feb. 15, D. Mo.)

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A board of officers to consist of Major James H. McRae, 13th Inf.; Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav.; Capt. Arthur W. Morse, M.C.; Capt. James Bourke, M.C.; Capt. Ernest D. Peck, C.E., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth March 1, 1909, for the preliminary examination of enlisted applicants for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, U.S. Army, as may be ordered before it. (Feb. 15, D. Mo.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco.
DIX—Arrived at Honolulu March 4 and for Manila.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Madeira March 2.
LOGAN—To sail from San Francisco March 6.
MCLELLAN—Arrived at Newport News March 1.
MEADE—Arrived at Newport News, March 1.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Arrived Guam Feb. 28.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—Arrived at Washington, D.C., March 2.
THOMAS—Left Nagasaki Feb. 20 for San Francisco.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.
LISCUM—Left W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.
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SECOND LIEUTENANT of Infantry, desirable station, with almost two years more in U. S., desires transfer. No objection to foreign service. Address "Desirable Station," Army and Navy Journal.

AN ORDNANCE SERGEANT serving at headquarters, Artillery district, about to retire, would like position as assistant in some military college. Excellent references as to ability and sobriety. Address, Ordnance, care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

TRANSFER—2d Lieut. of Infantry desires to transfer to Cavalry. Address, F. G. H., Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

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The courtesy shown by the retiring President to his successor in office, in inviting him to the White House previous to the inauguration, recalls the similar experience of Presidents Cleveland and Arthur, as told to the writer by President Cleveland himself. President Arthur, who was as thorough a gentleman as we ever had in the White House, made things so pleasant for his successor in office, who was opposed to him in politics, that Mr. Cleveland sought opportunity to return the compliment, and on the occasion of Arthur's first visit to the Capital after his retirement from office, invited him to the White House. As the two were refreshing themselves while exchanging compliments, Mr. Cleveland said: "Will you have another drink, Arthur?" "Now don't ask me if I will have another drink, Mr. President," replied Arthur; "that implies that I have already had a drink." Modifying his invitation, Mr. Cleveland then said: "Will you have a drink?" To this there was a cordial response. This anecdote recalls the experience of the Governor of North Carolina when he met the Governor of South Carolina, and it should establish the etiquette for such occasions.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909.

POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The policy of the new administration was set forth in the inaugural address of President Taft. At the opening he congratulated himself on having been an adviser of his distinguished predecessor, and said the maintenance and enforcement of the reforms initiated by President Roosevelt would be a "most important feature" of his administration. These reforms, he said, were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and industrial enterprises. A reorganization of the Department of Justice, of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and of the Interstate Commerce Commission is needed. The revision of the tariff he called a matter of "most pressing importance," and announced he would call an extra session of Congress to meet on March 15 to consider a new tariff bill, which should afford to labor and industries in this country protection by tariff, equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, and which should have a provision enabling the President to use retaliatory tariffs against nations discriminating against us.

If the new bill shall not raise sufficient revenue, Mr. Taft advises a graduated inheritance tax and says that the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective is as condemnable as wastefulness. This is a point the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has insistently dwelt on for years in criticising the parsimony of Congress toward the Army and Navy. Popular approval has followed the widening of the scope of modern government in recent years, the new President said, and it is a proper function of government, he holds, to enforce laws looking to the conservation of our natural resources. He believes Congress should consider the wisdom of deepening and controlling a great river system like that of the Ohio and Mississippi.

President Taft made a plea for helping the negroes and rejoiced to see in the South a stronger feeling than ever in favor of the industrial education of the negro. "The progress of the negro in the last fifty years is marvelous," he said, and the policy of recognizing this progress by appointing to office their distinguished men will be continued, but he said discretion must rule in these appointments, else will be aroused a race feeling that will do the negro more harm than good. Mr. Taft said: "While personally, having not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, the recognition of its existence only awakens in his heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it."

The attitude of the inaugural address toward the Services is what we should expect from one who has been so long and so intimately brought into association with the Army and to a less extent with the Navy. Mr. Taft puts squarely before the people the necessity of providing for an Army and Navy adequate to meet all possible emergencies. He can appeal then hopefully to the American people because of the interest taken in the Services by his predecessor. Whatever may be said of alleged shortcomings of Theodore Roosevelt, it will always be remembered to his credit that from the first day to the last of his term as President, he used his great personal popularity with the mass of our citizens to promote national enthusiasm for the sea and land forces. With him this interest had all the zeal of a personal affection. No other President has equaled him, we think, in his support of the Navy, and if it shall reach in a few years a preponderating position among the fleets of the world, which we trust it will, to no one will greater meed of praise be due than to Theodore Roosevelt. These vigorous words, then, of Mr. Taft in his inaugural, on the Army and Navy, seem like an echo of Mr. Roosevelt's admiration for them.

"Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper Army, a proper Navy, and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

"We should have an Army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in cooperation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad, and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy, which bears the name of President Monroe.

"Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial

completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great Army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an Army sufficiently large, and so constituted, as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

"What has been said of the Army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the Navy. A modern Navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong Navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources, and the foreign trade of our nation; and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong Navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations, and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests, and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

"Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague Tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions, and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists, if we did not realize that with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us, and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the Orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact, and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be able to do so, however, if it is understood that she never intends to back up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic note. For these reasons, the expenses of the Army and Navy, and of coast defenses, should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable Army and a suitable Navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

"The policy of the United States in the Spanish war, and since, has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens, wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries, because of race or religion.

The attitude of California toward the Japanese is the subject of a recommendation that in the hands of the Federal Executive should be placed the means of enforcing treaty rights of aliens in the federal courts, lest local prejudice, in a single State or city, should expose us to the risk of war. This suggestion accords with the editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of January 23 last, wherein we said: "The attitude of California toward the Japanese has injected into our foreign relations a phase of State rights which was probably not foreseen by the fathers who founded the Republic." The President says:

"Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in States or cities, not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any State or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by Congress, and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the Executive, in the courts of the national government."

Mail subsidies for the encouragement of steamship

lines to South American countries are advocated by Mr. Taft, and of the Panama Canal, he said that "the report of the board of engineers shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow Army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before." He then gave his promise that he would stand behind the men engaged on the canal work, to the extent of his ability.

The passage of a tariff law, giving free trade between the Philippines and the United States, with limitations as to sugar and tobacco to protect domestic interests, will improve business conditions in the Archipelago, and develop a mutually profitable trade. Mr. Taft expressed himself as strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible for employees injured in its employ, as the laws make a railway corporation. Other phases of the address of a strictly civilian nature include such subjects as injunctions, currency, etc.

We may conclude from the inaugural of President Taft that the change at Washington under the new administration will be one of methods rather than of policies. If the attention of the country is to be called during the next four years to its moral responsibilities as distinguished from its legal responsibilities, it will not be done through a megaphone. Mr. Taft's education must have given him a greater respect for the law than has always been shown of late years, and his understanding of the binding obligations of common law may enable him to understand the weight given in the military Service to what are known as the "customs of the Service." We may add that nothing has been gained, nothing will be gained by an attempt to regulate from Washington the details of Army administration, which should be left in the orderly routine to the department and post commander.

We have had occasion to criticize some of the things done under Mr. Taft's administration of the War Department, for which we are confident he was only technically responsible, for he cannot fail to understand that every officer is entitled to the protection of the law and Army Regulations and to be treated as a gentleman, until in the due order of court-martial condemnation he is declared to be unworthy of the title. President Taft may not have had an opportunity to master the entire text of Army Regulations, but he must certainly have advanced as far as the reading of the first four paragraphs, and we feel entirely assured that he will be governed by their spirit, if not the letter, in his dealing with the Services, who now welcome him as their Commander-in-Chief. A more sane and sensible man we have never had in the White House, or one whose appreciation and understanding of his high responsibilities has been so tempered by courtesy and a just appreciation of the limitations of authority, even that having the assumed arbitrary characteristics of military control.

OUR NEW WAR SECRETARIES.

The selection of Jacob McG. Dickinson as Secretary of War in Mr. Taft's Cabinet continues the control of that department in the hands of a Southerner. Mr. Dickinson, whose prospective appointment as Secretary was announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some weeks ago, was born in Columbus, Miss., in 1851; graduated from the University of Nashville, and completed his law studies at Columbia University, Leipzig and Paris. He has served several times by special commission on the supreme bench of Tennessee and was Assistant Attorney General of the U. S. from 1895 to 1897, and was counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903. In 1907-08 he was president of the American Bar Association. Although spending most of his time in Chicago, he has always retained his residence in Tennessee.

Like Mr. Dickinson, the new Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer, of Boston, has had no official connection with the Service of which he is to be the directing mind. Born in Boston in 1858 and graduating from Harvard, he entered business and has become identified with many large industrial and financial institutions, which has given him a grasp of affairs and a breadth of view which are sure to find many avenues for expression in the present condition of naval reorganization. The Service will gain much by having at its head a man whose business training has been such that he will feel perfectly competent to grapple with every detail or every policy that may affect the future of the Navy. Politically, too, the new Secretary has wide experience which ought to serve him well in his relations with Congress. He has been speaker of the Massachusetts House for three years, and in the diplomatic world is remembered as Ambassador to Italy from 1900 to 1905 and to Russia from 1905 to 1907. In that year he entered the Cabinet of President Roosevelt as Postmaster General. Possessed of great wealth, Secretary Meyer entertained lavishly while abroad, and his friends in Europe are legion. From the viewpoint of business, politics, diplomacy, and Cabinet experience, probably no Secretary of the Navy has been better equipped than Mr. Meyer. At this time in the Navy's history, when its memorable world-cruise seems to open the door to a world of larger development and possibilities, the Service is to be congratulated on having its affairs administered by a man accustomed to deal with big things in a big way.

The transport Kilpatrick arrived at Madeira at 6 a.m., March 2, with all on board well and the voyage proving a very pleasant one. At 5 p.m. the same day she pulled out for Gibraltar, where she was reported by telegraph March 5. The transport Logan, which for several months has been undergoing repairs at San Francisco, was placed in commission this week and started March 5 for Manila, carrying the 13th Cavalry. She has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted and painted. Her capacity has been increased from 142 first and second class staterooms to 202 and her troop space to 1,650. The transports Meade, Ingalls, McClellan and Sumner, which have for the past two years been actively in service on the run from Newport News to Havana and other Cuban ports, when put out of commission will be tied up at the dock of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. It was found that there was no room at the New York or the Norfolk Navy Yards for them and an arrangement has been made for their accommodation at Newport News. The Meade will make no more trips to Cuba, but the Sumner will leave Newport News March 9 for Havana and sail from there on the return trip March 15, bringing baggage and casualties, military and civilian. She will then return to Havana for a final trip to bring up April 1, when the McClellan also will come up with the remaining organizations of American troops and the commanding general and his staff. There now remain in the island the 27th Infantry and Cos. F and G of Engineers. The McClellan will the coming week make a voyage to Pensacola and Key West to bring up the two companies of Coast Artillery that go to Fort Hancock.

The order issued by Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, directing Major General Elliott to instruct all Marine Corps officers to return all their ordnance books to the Bureau of Navigation, has aroused suspicion that it is the purpose when the marines are returned to the ships that they will not be allowed to man guns. Under the regulations as amended by Secretary Newberry, the marines on board ship will perform any duty ordered by the commanding officer of the ship. This amendment, it is explained, is for the purpose of making the marine detachment a more "mobile" force. They may be assigned to the powder division or to the shell or handling rooms. The Attorney General will probably be requested to construe the amendment to the naval bill restoring the marines to the ships in order that its exact purpose might be complied with. In the meantime the Department will allow the marine detachments on board the fourteen battleships of the Atlantic Fleet to remain on shipboard until the exact meaning of the law has been determined.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry will be relieved from command of the Atlantic Fleet March 8, and will be assigned to duty with the joint Army and Navy Commission and as a member of the Naval College Board. Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder was the same day appointed commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet. Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright will continue in command of the second division of the fleet. Rear Admiral W. P. Potter is transferred from command of the fourth division to command of the third division to succeed Admiral Schroeder. Rear Admiral E. B. Barry, now supervisor of naval auxiliaries at New York, was selected to command the fourth division. There is a well-grounded expectation that Admiral Schroeder is to become chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and sometime during the summer Admiral Wainwright will become the commander-in-chief of the fleet. It has been decided that when Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne retires Aug. 24, he will be succeeded in command of the Pacific Fleet by Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, now commanding the second division of the fleet. Rear Admiral R. P. Rodgers will succeed Admiral Sebree in command of the second division. It is announced that Capt. C. E. Vreeland, in command of the battleship Kansas, is to have the place of Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy, to succeed Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, who has been assigned for the present to the presidency of the War College.

The article on "The Naval Reorganization" and that on "Reciprocating Engines and Turbines," on page 751 of this number, are worthy of the most serious consideration. Both are written by men who speak with the authority of large experience and an intelligent understanding of the subjects they discuss. The statements concerning the engineering service of the Navy are fully borne out by what was said on the same subject in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

President Roosevelt on March 3 created the grade of "professor of mathematics with the rank of a lieutenant commander" in the Navy. The three senior professors of mathematics now in the grade of lieutenant were promoted to the new grade. They are Walter S. Harshman, Frank B. Littell and Paul J. Dashiell. Professors Harshman and Dashiell are on duty at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, while Professor Littell is stationed at the Naval Observatory in Washington.

In accordance with the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy, Secretary Newberry gave orders on March 3 for the closing of the navy yards at Pensacola and New Orleans. Little or no work, it is said, is now done at those yards, and their continuance in operation is regarded as unnecessary.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Final action on the Service appropriation bills, as approved by the President, is reported in other columns. In the matter of liberal appropriations, considering the present depleted condition of the national resources, the Services have no just cause to complain. Several bills of importance have been incorporated in the appropriation bills, as noted in our resumé of those acts.

The Brownsville matter is disposed of after a fashion; likewise the question as to the disposition of the marines.

The additional officers' bill did not reach the House from committee and this leaves an important matter to be taken up de novo by the next Congress, which we sincerely trust may see the wisdom of granting the much needed increase of the commissioned personnel.

In the final agreement on the Legislative appropriation bill, the President is given a salary of \$75,000, which is to be independent of the \$25,000 placed at his disposal for traveling expenses by the Sundry Civil bill. The Vice President, the Speaker and the Federal judges were denied the increases sought to be awarded them. The Secretary of the Treasury gets \$8,000.

All the general appropriation bills were passed and have become law.

According to Representative Tawney, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, appropriations during the last eight years, including the fiscal year 1910, were equal to \$7,007,839,183, and he declared that at the end of the present fiscal year there will be a deficit of \$150,000,000. He severely criticized the executive branch for submitting estimates of expenditures far in excess of estimates of receipts. He placed the appropriations of the expiring administration at \$1,044,014,298. Those of this session exceed the appropriations of last session by \$35,616,754. Representative Livingston declared that Congress should be commended for the millions it had refused to appropriate, "notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear by the Executive and the badgering of innumerable interests on all sides clamoring to get their hands into the Treasury."

After two long sessions, the conferees on the Rivers and Harbors bill reached an agreement. The House accepted about 20 amendments for surveys which will cost about \$100,000.

Both Houses of Congress on March 3 passed a bill to amend and consolidate the copyright laws. Bills upon this subject have been before the Senate and House for a number of years, but difference of opinion over the protection to be given composers of music especially when their works were reproduced by mechanical device, prevented the enactment of a law.

The Senate on March 1 passed without amendment H. R. 4521, to reorganize and enlist the members of the U. S. Naval Academy band, as reported in our issue of Feb. 27.

S. 185, increasing pensions of nurses of the Civil War, was passed by the Senate March 1 to provide that all women who served six months or more as volunteer Army nurses shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$12 per month, such pension to commence from the date of the filing of application after passage of this act.

S. 4451, to loan naval equipment to certain military schools, was passed by the Senate on March 1.

By a vote of 210 to 101 the House on Feb. 27 passed the Brownsville bill, S. 5729, as it passed the Senate and reported on page 730, our issue of Feb. 27. The bill authorizes the re-enlistment of the discharged negro soldiers who shall prove to the satisfaction of a special military court appointed for the purpose, their eligibility to re-enlistment, and those soldiers reinstated are to receive pay as though they had been in continuous service since the date of their discharge without honor.

The bill requiring the installation of wireless telegraph apparatus on all ocean-going vessels was killed in Senate committee after passing the House. Friends of wireless telephony endeavored to have the bill amended to add wireless telephones to the equipment, and the committee decided not to report the measure at this session.

Monthly pensions were voted in the House on Feb. 26 as follows: Widow of Asst. Surg. James T. Calhoun, U.S.A., \$30; widow of Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., \$30; widow of Capt. Edward Lynch, U.S.A., \$30; widow of A.Q.M. Gen. W. B. Hughes, U.S.A., \$40; 2d Lieut. W. H. Reeves, U.S.A., \$50; widow of Rear Admiral Charles H. Rockwell, U.S.N., \$40; widow of Med. Dir. Thomas J. Turner, U.S.N., \$30; widow of Rear Admiral James M. Miller, U.S.N., \$50; widow of Col. John H. Greer, U.S.A., \$40.

Mr. Hobson's bill, H.R. 27429, to promote the cause of international peace, was favorably reported in the House on Feb. 27. It sought to set aside one-tenth of one per cent. of amount authorized for naval construction, to create a fund to be used in promoting the cause of arbitration between the nations.

The House Military Committee favorably reported the bill, H.R. 19123, to correct the lineal rank of Capt. Granville Sevier, amended to include three other officers, Capt. Theo. H. Koch, 1st Lieut. Richard Furnival, and Capt. Clarence N. Jones. It also provides that hereafter officers suspended from promotion under the provisions of Section 3 of the act approved Oct. 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotion therein," shall not, as a result of such suspension, suffer a loss of numbers on the lineal list of their arm, corps, or department in excess of the number of casualties and retirements occurring in such arm or corps during the period of suspension, among the officers senior to the officer suspended.

In the discussion of the General Deficiency bill in the House, reference was made to a provision in the Act of 1907, that "the President is authorized to receive from the treasury of the Cuban Republic and pay into the Treasury of the United States from time to time such amounts to reimburse the United States, for the expenditures from the United States Treasury made necessary on account of the present intervention, as he may consider the Cuban treasury may be able to pay without serious embarrassment." Mr. Fitzgerald made the following statement: "On Dec. 29, 1906, the government of the United States occupied Cuba with her military forces. Since that time, until Feb. 1 of this year, the United States government has kept a force of about 6,000 men in the island of Cuba. It has cost this government a little over \$6,000,000 to do so. Not a single dollar expended in the pacification of Cuba has been or will be reimbursed, although the revenues of Cuba were ample to have done so. I have a report of Governor Magoon, made under date of Dec. 1, 1907, in which he shows that from Sept. 29, 1906, the day of occupation, until Oct. 31, 1907, one year, the revenues of the Republic of Cuba, in the control of this government, were \$54,867,000. The expenditures were about \$39,000,000; so that there was a surplus of revenues of about \$15,000,000. In 1908 the revenues were \$25,460,000; the expenditures, \$23,309,000. So that there were ample funds in the treasury of the Cuban Republic to have completely reimbursed this gov-

ernment for its expenditures. That has not been done. We have given up possession, the money has been expended, and there is little reason to believe that reimbursement will ever be made."

The ocean mail subsidy bill, S. 28, providing for a mail service to be equitably distributed on the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, the ships to be of such a nature and so equipped that they might promptly and economically be turned into auxiliary and naval cruisers, which passed the Senate at the previous session of Congress, was defeated in the House on March 2. The margin was very narrow, 172 for, 175 against, and the discussion was a lively one. Representative Fassett, speaking for the bill, referred to the condition of the Battleship Fleet on its return from its recent encircling of the globe, and said that it showed that America could build as good machinery and has as good commanders as any country in the world. "But no tender carrying the American flag went the trip with the fleet," he added. "The wars of the future will not be gun wars," said Mr. Fassett, "but trade wars. In that war we cannot choose weapons but must fight with the weapons of our opponents. We must face facts, not syllogisms." Others to speak for the bill were Messrs. Goebel, of Ohio; Landis, of Indiana; Humphreys, of Washington; and Hobson, of Alabama.

The point of order was sustained in the House on the paragraph in the Sundry Civil bill authorizing the President to invite proposals for the removal of the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor. Mr. Douglas, of Ohio, defended the point of order over the strenuous pleas of Mr. Sulzer, of New York. Mr. Douglas said that if there was a commercial matter involved, let Cuba raise the Maine; if a question of justice, let Spain raise it. The poor fellows who had gone down in the ship, he said, had long since become food for fishes and to bring home their ghastly relics would be to open afresh in the hearts of their friends a sore now, thank God, almost healed. "But most of all," Mr. Douglas said, "I am opposed to raising the Maine because it might renew the controversy over the cause of the explosion which wrecked her. I think it time we quit 'remembering the Maine' and began to forget the Maine."

Adverse report was made in the House on Feb. 26 on H.R. 15580, to authorize the appointment of John Gibbon captain and quartermaster in the Army.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington state, on March 1 introduced a resolution calling for an examination and report on the question of military road building in Alaska.

In the House on March 1, the bill H.R. 20775 was reported, providing for the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal at a price not to exceed \$2,500,000. Attention was called in the report to its value in the event of war.

Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, introduced a bill, H.R. 28381, providing for the patenting of inventions made by government employees, and throwing the same open to the use of the U.S. government or any of its citizens.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.R. 28341, Mr. Foster, of Vermont.—For the erection of a monument at Burlington, Vt., to the memory of Samuel de Champlain, the discoverer of Lake Champlain. Appropriates \$25,000.

H.R. 28348, Mr. Burton, of Delaware.—To increase the efficiency of the Pay Department, U.S. Navy. That the paymasters' clerks now in the Service of the U.S. Navy shall hereafter be known as deputy paymasters, U.S. Navy, and that the President be, and is hereby, authorized to warrant them as such, and hereafter a deputy paymaster shall receive the same pay and allowances as a second lieutenant, not mounted, U.S. Army, and as warrant officers shall be subject to all laws and regulations governing all other officers of the U.S. Navy: Provided, That each deputy paymaster shall furnish a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, and that he shall be under the direct control and supervision of the Paymaster General, U.S. Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy: Provided further, That hereafter when vacancies occur no person shall be appointed a deputy paymaster, U.S. Navy, who is more than 28 years of age nor until he has passed a satisfactory examination under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL A LAW.

The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 26915, came from conference committee on March 1 and was signed by the President on March 3. As enacted it appropriates \$101,197,470.34. This is an increase over last year's bill of nearly six million dollars. The House had voted some \$97,000,000 this year. The Senate had asked for a million and a half more than the conferees finally agreed to.

The reductions made by the conferees were to strike out the following amounts:

Contingent expenses at military posts.....	\$2,500.00
Pay of officers of the line.....	108,800.00
Longevity pay of officers of the line.....	32,780.00
Private secretary to Chief of Staff.....	2,400.00
Pay of officers in Medical Department.....	151,100.00
Pay of retired enlisted men.....	200,000.00
Encampment and maneuvers, organized militia.....	175,000.00
Barracks and quarters.....	500,000.00
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage.....	50,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	5,000.00
Road from Highway Bridge to Arlington.....	44,000.00
National road from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks.....	127,000.00
Water rights for Fort William Henry Harrison (specific appropriation dropped, but expenditure authorized from total appropriation for water and sewers at military posts).....	40,000.00

Total reduction.....\$1,438,580.00

When the Army bill was originally introduced a section was attached which was intended to reduce the size of the General Staff Corps. It sought to detach twenty-six officers from staff detail, six of them captains and twenty majors. This legislation was suggested as a measure of relief in lieu of granting the plea for authorization of additional officers for the Army. The matter was ruled out in the House on a point of order, and did not reappear in connection with the bill.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The provisos carried by the bill as it left the House are retained in the bill as follows:

Provided, That one of the two "blacksmiths and farriers" now authorized by law for each troop of Cavalry shall hereafter be designated "farrier," and the other "horseshoer," and that the additional pay of \$9 per month provided for "one blacksmith and farrier in each troop of Cavalry for performing the duty of horseshoer" in the Act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, shall be paid to the soldier designated as "horseshoer."

Provided, That no clerk, messenger, or laborer at headquarters of divisions, departments, or office of the Chief of Staff, shall be assigned to duty with any bureau in the War Department.

Provided, That the Act approved Nov. 3, 1898, authorizing the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be amended so as to provide that retired officers, when so detailed, shall receive the full pay and allowances

of their rank, except that the limitations on the pay of officers of the Army above the grade of major as provided in the Acts of March 2, 1905, and June 12, 1906, shall remain in force.

Provided, That not more than \$40,000 of the above appropriation [military post exchange] shall be expended at any one post or station.

Provided, That hereafter one of the companies at each recruiting depot shall have the organization of an Infantry band, to which recruits showing an aptitude for music may be attached for examination and instruction before assignment to organizations in the Army.

Provided, That the sum of \$12,000 is authorized to be expended to defray the cost of furnishing food, and for providing extra-duty pay for cooks, assistant cooks, and waiters, and for perishable table equipment in subsisting enlisted men of the Regular Army and the organized militia who may be competitors in the national rifle match: And provided further, That no competitor who is thus subsisted shall be entitled to commutation of rations, and no greater expense shall be incurred than \$1.50 per man per day for the period the contest is in progress.

Provided, That no part of this appropriation [for horses] shall be used for breeding purposes: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any horses below the standard set by Army Regulations for Cavalry and Artillery horses.

Sales of ordnance stores are authorized to civilian employees of the Army, and of the American National Red Cross, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Under the Medical and Hospital Department appropriation it is:

Provided, That this shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furlough.

A proviso under the appropriation for the Engineer School reads: That the traveling expenses herein provided for shall be in lieu of mileage.

SENATE AMENDMENTS AGREED TO.

Provisions amended or added in the Senate and now law are those which are given in full in our issue of Feb. 27, page 734, which are in brief as follows:

Authorizing organization of school detachments at each of the Service schools from the enlisted force of the Army.

Including Fort D. A. Russell in the installation of annunciator buzzer systems at target ranges.

Extending the benefits of the six months' pay clause to include cases where the officer or enlisted man dies from disability "not the result of his own misconduct." The clause in preceding bill read "contracted in the line of duty."

Providing for re-examination of unsuccessful candidates for promotion in the Medical Corps.

Authorizing the temporary appointment of sergeants and corporals at recruiting depots.

Providing the funds for subsisting the West Point cadets at the inaugural ceremonies in Washington, \$1,587.

Providing \$15,000 for a chapel at Fort Des Moines, and \$1,700 for a stable at Washington Barracks.

The Senate appropriation of \$350,000 for military roads in Alaska is adopted.

Fort D. A. Russell is awarded \$14,400 and Fort Douglas \$3,600 for additional land for target ranges.

For buildings on Corregidor Island, P.I., \$250,000.

Disbursing officers in the Quartermaster's Department are authorized in emergency to use total balances on hand in paying for authorized obligations, allotments of appropriations for which are yet due from the Treasury. When such disbursements are made the accounts of the disbursing officer shall show the charging of the proper appropriations, the balances under which will be adjusted by the disbursing officer on receipt of funds or by the accounting officers of the Treasury. A similar provision is made for the Ordnance Department.

All patients at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, will hereafter be subject to Army regulations. Issue of material for small arms target practice to authorized educational and other institutions is limited to \$30,000 value each such institution.

Unexpended balance of \$165,000 for range finders, etc., is made available until June 30, 1910: the appropriation of \$200,000 for automatic rifles, until June 30, 1911.

Hereafter officers serving by detail in the Ordnance Department, under the Acts of Feb. 2, 1901, and June 25, 1906, shall take rank in their respective grades from the dates of their rank under their original detail in said grades.

To the amount of \$20,000 reappropriated for water rights and lands for a permanent water supply at Fort William H. Harrison a new appropriation of \$40,000 is added.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

A number of Senate amendments were rejected. The provision for a readjustment of rank, in the case of those officers whose promotion had been partly lineal and partly regimental, was rejected. Also the following:

That any officer of the Medical Department, U.S.A., below the grade of brigadier general, who served creditably as an acting assistant surgeon in the Army during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may be placed on the retired list with rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held at date of retirement.

Whenever ordnance contracts not to be performed within sixty days are made by the Chief of Ordnance, or by officers under him, and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties, and that in all other cases contracts shall be prepared under regulations prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance.

For the construction of the highway from Highway Bridge to Arlington Cemetery, and one from St. Louis to the national cemetery at Jefferson Barracks.

Authorizing the acceptance of a gift of land as a part of Fort Sill Military Reservation.

Congress took no action on the recommendation of the War Department that an appropriation of \$11,800 be made to secure a suitable target range at Vancouver Barracks, where the present range is so located that it will have to be abandoned, as the country in its vicinity is rapidly being settled.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Amendments added in the Senate to the Sundry Civil bill include these:

Mr. Lodge.—That the Secretary of War be authorized to purchase the land and improvements thereon of Floretta Vining, which are adjacent to Fort Revere, and appropriating therefor \$98,000.

Mr. Warner.—In addition to those classes of discharged soldiers and sailors now admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have served in the Philippines, in China, or in Alaska, who are now or who hereafter may become disabled by disease or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, shall hereafter be admitted thereto.

Mr. Dick.—That the provision of the act making appropria-

tions for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, which fixed the rate of travel allowance to an officer upon discharge from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence at the time of appointment, or to the place of his original entry into the Service, at the rate of four cents a mile, shall not be construed as applying to any officer who entered the Volunteer Army prior to the date of the passage of said act, and who was then in the Service; and any such officer shall have his right to travel allowance upon discharge determined by the law (R.S., section 1289) and in force at the date of this entry into the Volunteer Army.

For the construction and equipping of a steam revenue cutter of the first class for service in the waters of Key West, Fla., \$250,000.

For the construction of a steam launch for the United States Revenue Cutter Service for duty in the waters of Puget Sound, \$25,000.

For constructing a suitable vessel or launch for the customs service, of such motive power as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, for use at and in the vicinity of Portland, Me., \$25,000.

For the construction of a launch, of such motive power as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the customs service at and in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal., \$10,000.

For the construction and equipping of a steam revenue cutter, for service in Narragansett Bay and adjacent waters, with headquarters at Newport, R.I., to take the place of the revenue cutter Dexter, \$225,000.

For the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue Cutter Service for anchorage duty at the port of New York, \$80,000.

Point Judith breakwater lights, Rhode Island: For establishing light and fog signals on the breakwaters of the National Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith, R.I., and for erecting a keepers' dwelling \$18,500.

Ambrose Channel, N.Y.: For the purchase of buoys and equipment, \$40,000.

The sum of \$15,000 appropriated by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1906, for a tank light-vessel for Ambrose Channel, New York Bay, may be used, together with the foregoing sum, for the purchase of buoys.

Memorial to John Wesley Powell: For the purpose of procuring and erecting on the brink of the Grand Canyon, in the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve in Arizona, a memorial to the late John Wesley Powell, with a suitable pedestal, if necessary, in recognition of his distinguished public services as a soldier, explorer, and administrator of government scientific work, \$50,000: Provided, That the design for said memorial and the site for the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

AGREEMENT ON NAVY BILL.

The conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill, after a third conference, reported final agreement on Monday. The bill became a law with the President's signature on March 3. The only remaining points of difference were eliminated by the Senate receding from its provision that one-half the naval force should be kept on the Pacific coast; also allowing the House provision to stand that "no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of the construction of any collier the total cost of which shall exceed \$900,000." This restriction, the California Congressmen declare, will make it impossible to have any of these vessels constructed in the government navy yard at Mare Island. The bill as passed appropriates \$136,935,199.05. The bill as originally introduced in the House was printed in our issue of Jan. 23, page 569. On page 616, Jan. 30, account of House passage is given. The Senate's action on the bill with all Senate amendments, will be found on page 700, issue of Feb. 20. In our issue of Feb. 27, page 734, we gave a resume of amendments upon which the conferees had agreed, and as the bill now becomes law. The table of appropriations as it appears on page 701, Feb. 20, is correct, with the subtraction of \$100,000 under public works, on account of the striking out of appropriation for concrete piers at Annapolis.

The important new provisions of the bill are these: The naval construction program provides for two battleships to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$6,000,000. This means we are to have two 26,000-ton ships. Other vessels provided for are five torpedo-boat destroyers, one fleet collier, four submarine torpedo-boats, and three destroyers whose vitals are located below the normal load water line.

A number of separate bills were incorporated in this appropriation bill as Senate amendments, and become law with it. Among these are:

The provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906, providing for retirement in next higher grade of officers of the Navy who served during the Civil War, shall not operate to deprive any officer of the Navy who has been, or may be, retired, since the passage of that act, of the right to increased rank and pay to which, but for the passage of said act, he would have been entitled.

Authorizing allowance to disbursing officers involved, of payments made to officers of the Navy while on temporary leaves of absence since March 3, 1899, not involving detachment from duty, and not in excess of leaves of absence allowed by law to officers of the Army without reduction in pay.

Changing the title of warrant machinist to machinist and providing for the commissioning of chief machinists to rank with, but after, ensign.

The crypt and window spaces of the Naval Academy are to be reserved for memorials to U.S. naval officers who have rendered distinguished war service.

The bill provides for a reorganization of the clerical duties and a new system of payment for these services, more discretionary power being given to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy is called upon to report annually as to expenditures in excess of \$200,000 on any one ship. He will also send an annual report on the matter of pay, and he is given directions as to the subdivision of such items for the better understanding of the Congress.

The persistent rapping of the "Powder Trust" has resulted in the Congress putting a limitation on the price of the powder purchased under the Ordnance Department, and no corporation having a gunpowder monopoly may be purchased from except in the event of extraordinary emergency.

Discharged naval prisoners are to be hereafter transported to their homes or places of enlistment at Government expense, if necessary, and likewise furnished civilian clothing.

The Marines are to be restored to the battleships and armored cruisers in the proportion of eight per cent. of the strength of the enlisted men of the Navy on said vessels.

Recruits for the Navy must, in the case of minors, produce a certificate of birth or a verified written statement by the parents, or either of them, or in case of their death a verified written statement by the legal guardian, showing applicant to be of age required by naval regulation.

Civilian employees of navy yards and stations discharged for lack of work or insufficiency of funds are for

one year thereafter to be preferred for employment in such navy yards and stations.

The governor of the Naval Home is authorized to employ beneficiaries of the Home for special duty therein and may pay them from the appropriation for the Home. Expenditures will not be allowed for torpedoes or appliances where the rights thereto are the subject of legal controversy now pending.

The appropriation for transportation of remains is made available in the case of remains of officers and men who have died while on duty at any time since April 21, 1898.

Commutation of rations is authorized for general courts-martial prisoners at not to exceed thirty cents a day. Hereafter naval stores may be sold to officers and men and to civilian employees at naval stations outside the U.S. and in Alaska.

When it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the Army ration, such marines may be allowed the Navy ration or commutation therefor.

Hereafter extra-duty pay will not be allowed to enlisted men of the Marine Corps except when regularly detailed by written order of commandant of corps.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL AGREEMENT.

The work in conference on the Fortifications bill, H.R. 27054, was confined to one item, the increase of the appropriation for purchase of land at San Pedro, Cal., as a site for fortifications. The Senate conferees have receded, thus leaving the bill exactly as it passed the House. The total appropriation is \$8,170,111. The items are as given in detail on page 731 of our issue of Feb. 27, changing the figures for "Sites for fortifications," from \$400,000 to \$250,000, and the total as noted above.

This is the first time in many years that a general appropriation bill has passed without any Senate amendments. The amount of this bill is over a million dollars less than last year's appropriation. Last year, it will be remembered, the appropriation was something like \$30,000,000 less than the estimates, and the reason given at that time for keeping the figure down to the normal rate was that, while a large increase in fortification work and equipment was highly desirable, such an investment would not be advisable until Congress should authorize a sufficient increase in the Coast Artillery Corps personnel to properly man the defenses.

Last year an estimate for a large amount was submitted for the fortification of Pearl Harbor. The committee deemed it unwise at that time to appropriate for batteries at that point while the harbor was in such poor condition. Congress instead authorized the extensive dry-dock and harbor work that is now under way at Pearl Harbor. The appropriation for fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands is a little less this year than last, being \$337,200. Almost the entire decrease in this year's total from that of last year is in the appropriation for our insular possessions, which is about \$900,000 less this year.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Before its passage in the Senate the following amendments to the Military Academy bill were added:

Provided, That hereafter the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy shall consist of five members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and seven members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof, who shall annually visit the Military Academy on such date or dates as may be fixed by the chairmen of the said committees; and the Superintendent of the Academy and the members of the Board of Visitors shall be notified of such date by the chairmen of the said committees, acting jointly, at least fifteen days before the meeting. The expenses of the members of the board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said board, and their actual expenses for travel by the shortest rail routes: Provided further, That so much of Sections 1,327, 1,329 and 1,329, Revised Statutes of the United States, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

For beginning the development of the general plan for landscape improvements of the West Point Military Reservation, designed under contract by authority of the Secretary of War, \$2,500.

For preserving and marking Revolutionary forts, redoubts, and batteries and other historic sites, situated within the limits of the West Point Military Reservation, \$3,200.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to permit Mr. Demetrio Castillo, Jr., of Cuba, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that the said Demetrio Castillo, Jr., shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the Academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction; And provided further, That in the case of the said Demetrio Castillo, Jr., the provisions of Sections 1,320 and 1,321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint J. Randolph Peyton, late a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, to the position of second lieutenant of infantry in the Army, and to place him upon the retired list with the pay of a retired second lieutenant of infantry.

An unsuccessful effort was made in the Senate, before passage of the bill, to incorporate the provisions of the separate Senate bill for the restoration of the cadets dismissed last year for hazing. Senator du Pont made a strong speech for the strengthening of the hands of the Superintendent in the maintenance of discipline.

In the course of the debate on the bill Mr. Mann said: "But there is nothing in this bill at any place which would authorize the placing of a civilian professor on the retired list." Mr. Hull: "On the contrary, we have guarded against it in the most careful manner and carry him in a different part of the bill from that in which we have heretofore carried this position."

ROOSEVELT COMMENDS SPERRY.

President Roosevelt sent a commendatory letter to Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, who will haul down his flag on March 8. The President said:

White House, Feb. 27, 1906.
Sir: I desire to express my earnest and hearty approval of the manner in which you have exercised the command of the Atlantic Fleet. You have brought it from our home coast on the Pacific westward around the world to our home coast on the Atlantic. Not a ship has had a scratch. The whole fleet is more efficient than when it started. You have kept the ships, separately and together, so well exercised that they have increased their efficiency in gunnery and increased their efficiency in technical maneuvering. Moreover, you have shown real ability of an unusual kind in the way in which in Australia and Japan you have represented this nation in what was, in effect, on one side a great diplomatic mission. In addition I want heartily to commend what you did on the National Coast Defense Board in 1905, where the work was of the very greatest importance. I also congratulate you upon the distinguished part you

played, especially in connection with the work done in the discussion of marine law, in the second Peace Congress at The Hague in 1907.

In short, your career during my Administration has been such as to reflect honor upon the entire naval service.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Admiral Sperry's reply follows:

Sir: It is with profound gratification that the Commander-in-Chief acknowledges the Department's letter, No. 1393-109, March 1, 1906, enclosing the President's letter of Feb. 27, 1906, in relation to the manner in which the command of the Atlantic Fleet has been exercised and expressing the concurrence of the Department. No officer could desire a higher reward than such commendation, and certainly such results would have been impossible except for the unhesitating and constant support of the Department and the ceaseless and loyal vigilance in the performance of duty of the officers and men of the fleet.

Very respectfully,

C. S. SPERRY, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, which were detached from those at anchor at Hampton Roads, Va., previous to March 4, to enter the several yards for overhauling and to allow officers and men a well earned shore leave, have been the Mecca for flocks of visitors. The Rhode Island and New Jersey arrived at New York Feb. 29 and the Ohio and Missouri on March 1. The Nebraska arrived at New York March 3. All the vessels discharged their ammunition in the naval magazine and the New Jersey and Missouri then sailed for the Boston Navy Yard, where they arrived March 4. The Kansas arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, and the North Carolina sailed from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay for target practice March 2.

All the vessels had mascots on board, including goats, dogs, bears, etc. Only one mascot was left on the Nebraska when she reached home. This is a yellow dog named Dick. When the Nebraska started from San Francisco she had a bear on board. He succumbed to tropical heat, and two animals were presented to the ship at Sydney, a kangaroo and what Captain Nicholson called a "kangaroo's first cousin." The latter committed suicide by jumping overboard in the Indian Ocean and the kangaroo pined away. Most of the mascots of the Ohio came to untimely ends. Teddy, the bear, died at Athens, and one of the officers who found him in his own bunk one night was not sorry. William, the goat, died when he reached Cavite, having once circumnavigated the globe. A kangaroo taken on board at Sydney succumbed to a severe attack of mal de mer. However, Fanny, a spaniel, who was brought on board at Callao, and Stump, the cat, still remain. Nashville, the mascot goat of the Missouri, was brought back on the quarterdeck to be admired. Nashville is a goat and takes his name from the gunboat from which he was inherited by the Missouri four years ago.

One of the chief features of the work to be done on the Ohio at New York will be the removal of four 12-inch guns and the installation of new guns of similar size. The present guns are old. The two 12-inch guns in the after turret of the Missouri will be removed in Boston and more modern ones substituted.

Bluejackets went ashore with many curios after passing the Custom House inspectors. The goods consisted chiefly of curios from Japan, tea sets of Satsuma ware and boxes of tea from the Lipton plantations in Ceylon. One man had a pair of enormous caribou horns, which he brought from the Philippines.

"We felt like criticizing some of the folks at home who were talking war with Japan while the fleet was being entertained there," said an officer. "If there was anything insincere about that reception it was buried too deep for any of us to see it."

One of the best of the souvenirs of the trip was the pass over the Imperial railroads of Japan. This was included in a silk-lined case and was on hand-painted silk. Passes were also given in New Zealand and Australia, but the artistic effect was not the same.

The Ohio is the proud possessor of the "steaming trophy" for the voyage around the world, a splendid tribute to the engine-room staff. The rules for the contest, which was one of economy in coal and water consumption for the entire trip, were laid down soon after the ships left Hampton Roads, fourteen months ago. The Ohio is one of the older ships of the fleet, and her steaming record is regarded as all the more notable on account of that fact. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates, chief engineer, said great credit belonged to the ship's stokers. "They get the least glory usually, and on this trip they certainly did everything they could. They went at their work with enthusiasm, and they are as good a set of men as I have ever seen."

Some of the bluejackets explained the predominance of Japanese wares and goods by stating that "Japan was the only foreign place where an effort was not made to sting the sailors on prices." Values rose tenfold in some of the other ports when a bluejacket picked an article that struck his fancy. In many ports, United States bills and silver were absolutely no good, and in some places the sailors had to exchange United States gold for English gold before they could buy anything. "No change back" was the attempted rule of some of the storekeepers at various ports, but it was not a very successful scheme.

But in Japan the government established an official oversight over all the bazars and stores, and there was no sudden rise in prices for American sailors or marines; in fact, many of the men believe that a marked discount was made to them in many cases.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The cruisers California and Pennsylvania, of the United States Pacific Squadron now at Panama, left Feb. 28 for Anapala, on the west coast of Honduras, to look out for American interests. Men from the squadron were given shore leave Feb. 27 at Panama and were hospitably entertained by the citizens. The conduct of the men has been exemplary. The other vessels of the fleet which sailed from Panama March 4 will visit the following ports en route to Magdalena Bay: The Tennessee and the Washington, Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; the Colorado and the South Dakota, Corinto, Nicaragua; the West Virginia and the Maryland, San José de Guatemala; the West Virginia, the Maryland and the Colorado, Acapulco, Salvador. The fleet will rendezvous at Magdalena Bay on March 23.

The Washington Gun Foundry has completed the shipment during the last ten days of the 12-inch guns for the North Dakota and the Delaware, including top mounts and carriages.

The giant turbine steamer Mauretania added another to her long list of blue ribbons of the sea on March 2 by completing the land-to-land eastward run across the Atlantic in four days, twenty hours, and seven minutes, an

average speed of 25.28 knots an hour. On her last trip to New York she broke the record for the northerly course, the average speed record and the record for the fastest day's run.

Rear Admiral Swinburne, commander-in-chief of the Pacific armored cruiser fleet, cabled the Navy Department from Panama that Charles K. Coleman, chief carpenter's mate on board the Tennessee, died at the hospital at Ancon on March 1 from a fractured skull. The body was buried at Ancon. The Navy records give Coleman's next of kin as Mrs. A. V. Coleman, his mother, who lives at No. 323 Pennsylvania avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Proposals will be opened at the Bureau of Navigation April 26 for the construction of a commandant's house and six houses for officers' quarters at the Naval Training Station on the Great Lakes at Lake Bluff, north of Chicago. Full information in regard to plans and specifications may be had on application to the commandant of the station, North Chicago.

On recommendation of Secretary Newberry President Roosevelt on March 2 commuted the sentence of Lieut. Frank T. Evans, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, to a loss of fifty numbers. Lieutenant Evans was convicted by court-martial on the Philippine station of various offenses and sentenced to lose 150 numbers. That sentence was approved at the time, but is now mitigated as a special favor.

Surg. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., formerly attached to the Naval Academy, has been found not guilty by a G. C.M., which has been in session at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on the charge of mistreating the eyes of Midshipman Stephenson, of Nebraska.

The keel of the new battleship Florida will be laid in the New York Navy Yard on Tuesday, March 9, the anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack. Naval Constructor Baxter will be in charge of the work.

Rear Admiral Swinburne, commander-in-chief of the Pacific armored cruiser fleet, cabled the Navy Department of the death on Feb. 24 of Oliver C. Broadnax, fireman, first class, on the Wisconsin. Death was due to pleurisy. The funeral and burial were at Ancon.

The scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem arrived at Newport, R.I., Feb. 27, from Hampton Roads, Va., to take on coal preparatory to the official trial test of speed to the Azores in about two weeks.

The President has approved the changing of the name of the monitor Arkansas to Ozark and that of the monitor Nevada to Tonopah, cities in the states named. These names were selected by the Secretary of the Navy because the state names have been given to two battleships now under construction.

Secretary Newberry has requested Rear Admiral Sperry, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, to inform T. F. Whiteside, of the Alabama, and C. O. Will, of the Connecticut, both electricians, of the Department's appreciation of their proficiency as wireless operators in transmitting a long message to the Department regarding the organization of the fleet brigade, which took part in the inaugural parade.

An order has been received at the Norfolk Navy Yard for the removal of the four 12-inch guns from the battleship Virginia, now at the navy yard, to be replaced by four new guns of the latest model, sent from Washington.

Secretary Newberry has approved that portion of the sentence of the G.C.M. which sentenced Capt. Edward F. Quiltrough, U.S.N., of the battleship Georgia, to a loss of ten numbers in rank.

The special board, of which Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., is chairman, in their report on the naval memorial at Vicksburg, suggest that its designing be entrusted to the following artists, whose reputations are well established, and who have already done excellent work: Frederick W. MacMonnies, Lorado Taft, Henry H. Kitson, and Frank E. Elwell. The board say: "These artists have not been communicated with, but it is thought that they will furnish, established in place, the work desired at the prices given below, viz., \$10,000 to \$15,000 for each of the four heroic bronze figures of the four naval commanders. Should any of these artists be unable to undertake the work, other competent artists would doubtless accept the commission." The memorial proposed is a granite obelisk, 202 feet high, with heroic bronze figures of Farragut, Porter, Foote and Davis, with bronze tablets five feet square on each of the four-winged pedestals. The location recommended is that known as Battery Selfridge, on account of its eminence and the fact that it was the location of a battery of Navy guns under the command of Lieut. Comdr. T. O. Selfridge.

The Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet (Maine, New Hampshire, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana and North Carolina), has been detached from the Atlantic Fleet and organized into a special service squadron.

The Somers, now at the navy yard, Norfolk, has been assigned to the State of Maryland for the use of the naval militia of that State.

The Adder and Moccasin, now at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., have been ordered placed in commission in reserve.

Rear Admiral Swinburne telegraphed the Navy Department March 3, that Charles K. Coleman, carpenter's mate, had that day died in the hospital at Ancon, Panama, in consequence of a fracture of the skull. He was buried at Ancon.

The retirement of Capt. Hamilton Hutchins, U.S.N., will promote Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin to be captain, Lieut. Comdr. Webster Appleton Edgar to be commander, and Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr., to be lieutenant commander, from March 2.

THE REVISED NAVY REGULATIONS.

The revised Navy Regulations appeared from the press this week and afford food for reflection and study to the Service for some time to come. The entire first chapter has been rewritten in order to conform to the recent orders providing for the reorganization of the bureaus of the department. Paragraph 24, Section 6, contains the new order forbidding the use of line titles officially or unofficially by officers not of the line of the Navy, the practice of placing the words of "with the rank of" on calling cards being allowed. Paragraph 36 gives authority for assigning a commander to the command of a division of a squadron, a naval station, a battleship, a protected cruiser, a ship of the second or third rate, a torpedo flotilla or a ship not rated. He may be chief of staff, be assigned to duty as a fleet engineer, or serve as executive officer of a battleship or armored cruiser. By some oversight the paragraph does not give a commander a right to command an armored cruiser. Section 4 of Chapter 3 gives much new matter on honors, and paragraphs 102 to

144 present matter so thoroughly revised, as to salutes, as to be practically new. Great care has been given to this subject to insure accuracy. Section 3 of Chapter 7 covers the fleet staff and includes an almost entirely new series of orders. Section 11 of Chapter 37 has a new feature in the provision for vessels in the "first reserve" and vessels in the "second reserve." A vessel in the first reserve will be in commission with a reduced complement of men, but ready for sea at all times. Of the Atlantic Fleet the Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky will constitute the first reserve. The index of the regulations has been constructed entirely anew and embraces over 200 pages, covering almost every conceivable subject in the book, a matter of great convenience not only to the Service, but to the bewildered layman on the outside who now and then tries to know something about the Navy. The following are some of the more important of the changes:

107. (1) All officers and men, whenever reaching the quarterdeck, either from a boat, from below, or from forward, or upon leaving it to go over the side, shall salute the national ensign. This salute shall be returned by the officers of the watch at hand; it shall be distinct from the salute to the officer of the deck or other officers at the gangway, and shall invariably be required if omitted.

(2) The commanding officer shall clearly define the limits of the quarterdeck; on board battleships it shall embrace all the upper deck above the superstructure.

400. (1) The officers designated by the Navy Department as fleet surgeon; fleet paymaster, and fleet marine officer, shall constitute the fleet staff of the commander-in-chief of a fleet. The medical and pay officers shall, when practicable, have the rank of commander, and the marine officer that of major.

(2) The fleet surgeon, fleet paymaster, and fleet marine officer may perform the duties, respectively, of senior medical officer, pay officer, and commanding officer of marines, of the ship to which they are attached.

(3) They shall, in general, perform such duties as are assigned them by the flag officer.

The following is found under the heading of "Relations of Officers of the Fleet with Naval Stations in the West Indies":

1597. The commandants of these stations shall have jurisdiction in matters affecting their internal administration and development and control of such vessels, tugs, lighterage and other facilities as are directly assigned for the use of the stations. Except as hereinafter stated they shall occupy the same relations to the Navy Department as do the commandants of naval stations or yards within the continental limits of the United States.

1598. As these stations are naval bases for the fleet, their resources shall be at the disposal of the commander-in-chief of the station and of the flag officers on duty in the Caribbean, who are his subordinates; but other flag officers temporarily visiting these stations shall have the same relations with them as now exist between them and the commandants of naval stations within the continental limits of the United States.

1599. Flag officers, as above designated, are authorized to issue orders at their discretion in matters affecting the efficiency and preparedness of the fleet; but their authority to do so imposes upon them a proper regard for the efficiency of the naval stations. Any order given by them must be executed by the commandant, who, if he feels that such execution will impair the efficiency of the station, should, as a matter of duty and before executing the order, call the attention of the flag officer to the facts in the case; after which, if the latter insists, he must carry out the instructions received, promptly and zealously. The commandant is, however, under such circumstances, to bring the matter to the attention of the Navy Department, furnishing the flag officer with a copy of such report.

Sec. 104 provides "that the guard and the band shall not be paraded on Sundays for ships or officers of the United States Navy or Marine Corps." Par. 371 of the old regulations relating to the engineer of the fleet is stricken out. For (1) and (2) par. 374 of the old regulations the following are substituted, the rest of the paragraph remaining unchanged:

407. (1) The fleet marine officer shall, when ordered to do so by the flag officer, make inspection of the marines of the ships of the fleet, and report in writing in duplicate the result of such inspection to the flag officer, who will forward one copy to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

(2) The inspection shall consist of a thorough examination into the condition of the detachments and their proficiency in all drills and duties required of them, and into the care and condition of all arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other government property in that department, for which the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge is responsible.

The following is added to old Section 1681, now Section 1547:

1547. (3) He shall report to the Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation, any death of an officer or enlisted person that may occur at the station under his command (Art. 1143); and shall report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, through official channels, all accidents and injuries to civilian employees, including artisans and laborers, that occur at said station. (Act of May 30, 1908; Art. 1584, par. 2.)

Between Sections 1682 and 1683 the following are inserted, the numbers being those of the new regulations:

1548. No new work shall be undertaken at a navy yard or station except on departmental authorization addressed to the commandant, or by the commandant himself in virtue of Art. 1254, par. 4, and Art. 1263, par. 4. (Art. 3, par. 2a.)

1549. No buildings other than those authorized and for which appropriation has been made by Congress shall be erected upon public lands at any navy yard or naval station, nor shall a commandant grant permission to any persons, other than those duly and officially authorized, to reside in, occupy, or use any building or portion thereof upon such public lands. If, for special and exceptional reasons, modification of this regulation is recommended, the matter shall be referred to the Department with a full statement of the reasons therefor.

1550. (1) In the absence of the commandant, the line officer next in rank, not restricted by law to the performance of engineering duties, shall become the acting commandant, and shall exercise, for the time being, the authority of the commandant, both ashore and in respect to ships in commission at the yard, as prescribed in Art. 1557.

(2) The captain and officers of a receiving or station ship at a navy yard or station shall not be considered as on duty in the yard or station, so far as succession to temporary command is concerned; nor shall they exercise authority therein, but shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the commandant or acting commandant of the yard.

To Section 1695, old regulations, No. 1563 of the new, the following is added:

1563. (2) No work shall be undertaken by a ship's mechanics in any shop of a navy yard except upon a written memorandum request from the executive or from a commissioned officer of the ship, requiring the use of tools, or shop facilities, which officer shall be fully authorized by the commanding officer of the ship concerned to make such request. This memorandum request must be approved before the work begins by the head of the yard department to which the shop belongs, or by one of his assistants properly authorized.

(3) All men sent to perform work in shops shall be in charge of an officer or a competent petty officer. The one in charge shall be provided with an order or statement in writing from the head of the department on board ship to which he belongs, which shall be his credentials to show that he is the one who is to take charge of and to perform the work.

(4) No one shall be sent from a ship to perform work in any shop of the yard, the permission for which may have

been granted, who is not fully competent to do the work on which he is detailed.

(5) No material of any kind, not even scrap, is to be used by ships' mechanics without the permission of the foreman, quartermaster, or leading man in charge of shop in which the work is to be done.

The captain of the guard is no longer required to keep an account of material and labor or to certify to pay rolls. The following is added to the section prescribing the duties of officers in charge of departments, old Section 1698, new Section 1569:

1569. (7) An exact account shall be kept by the officer in charge of each department of all material and labor expended upon each object under his control, from which shall be prepared a monthly report to the bureau concerned of all expenditures. This report shall be accompanied with a written detailed report of work done and progress made upon each object for which money has been allotted.

(8) Upon the receipt of official notification that articles intended for his department, are ready for inspection, the head of the department concerned, or some person authorized to represent him, shall go without delay to the general storekeeper's office, or storehouse, and make the required inspection. A definite report shall be sent to the office of the board the same day, if practicable, and not later than the following day.

(9) Heads of departments shall make to the commandant such suggestions in the line of their profession as they consider for the interest of the Service.

Section 1703 of the old regulations is stricken out; also the words "of the line" from Par. 1704 and (1) of Par. 1707, (3) of Par. 1710, (6) of Par. 1713, and the whole of Pars. 1714, 1718, 1722. To Par. 1719 a section is added relative to compensation for injuries. For "the equipment officer" in Par. 1726 "heads of yard departments" are substituted. Sec. 11, Vessels in Reserve, (1) of Sec. 1730, new Section 1594, is altered to read as follows:

1594. (1) A vessel in "first reserve" will be in commission with a reduced complement of officers and men; otherwise the vessel will be ready for sea in all respects. A vessel in "second reserve" will be in commission with a complement of officers and men prescribed by the Bureau of Navigation and will be governed by paragraphs 2 to 25 (a) of this article.

A despatch of March 5 from Cadiz reports that Vice Admiral Pascual Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet at Santiago, is dying at Puerto Real.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—George Von L. Meyer.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Beekman Winthrop.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the cable table published elsewhere in this issue:

MARCH 2.—The Hiss sailed from Manzanillo for Guantánamo; the Hannibal from Hampton Roads for Newport News; the Nero, from Hampton Roads for Lambert Point; the Nebraska, from Hampton Roads for navy yard, New York; the North Carolina, from Hampton Roads for Guantánamo.

Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, detached Atlantic Fleet and organized into special service squadron.

The Somers, now at navy yard, Norfolk, assigned to use of naval militia of state of Maryland.

The Adder and Moccasin, now at navy yard, Norfolk, ordered commissioned in reserve.

West Virginia and Maryland sailed from Panama for San Jose De Guatemala, March 4.

Tennessee and Washington sailed from Panama for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, March 4.

Colorado and South Dakota sailed from Panama for Corinto, March 4.

Abarenda, arrived at Norfolk March 4.

Dixie, Prairie and Hartford sailed from Washington for Hampton Roads March 5.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 2, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Professors of Mathematics Walter S. Harshman, Frank B. Littell, and Paul J. Dashiell, U.S.N., with the rank of lieutenant, to be professors of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from March 2, 1909.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

To be captains from dates opposite their names.
Templin E. Potts, July 11, 1908; Burns T. Walling, July 19, 1908; Clifford J. Boush, July 20, 1908; James H. Sears, Aug. 1, 1908; Abraham E. Culver, Sept. 3, 1908; Henry T. Mayo, Sept. 7, 1908; Charles C. Rogers, Oct. 25, 1908; John T. Newton, Oct. 30, 1908; Benjamin Tappan, Oct. 30, 1908; Charles F. Pond, Nov. 12, 1908; Walter McLean, Dec. 15, 1908; Washington I. Chambers, Dec. 17, 1908; James O. Gilmore, Dec. 23, 1908, and Charles A. Gove, Jan. 7, 1909.

G.O. 10, FEB. 15, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
A Department of Naval Hygiene and Physiology is hereby established at the United States Naval Academy. The senior medical officer at the Academy shall be the head of the department and shall act as a member of the Academic Board.
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

G.O. 11, FEB. 15, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
In future the use of general alarm gongs and "cease-firing" gongs will not be used for any other than their designed purpose.

Paragraph 8 of Special Order, No. 14, dated May 29, 1906, directing that guns be unloaded only by firing, is hereby rescinded. The remainder of Special Order, No. 14, is still in force.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 26.—Lieut. W. E. Whitehead detached duty Maine; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. J. Grady detached duty Kentucky; to Maine.
Lieut. W. P. Cronan detached duty Connecticut; to Mississippi as ordnance officer.

Ensign E. A. Swanson detached duty in command Davis; to command Goldsborough.

Ensign W. A. Glassford orders to Independence revoked; detached duty Preble; to command Davis.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. R. Richardson detached duty Albany; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. F. H. Stibbens detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Albany.

Pharm. C. E. Alexander to temporary duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

J. Reay appointed a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, for duty on board Georgia.

FEB. 27.—Lieut. D. T. Ghent detached duty in command Goldsborough; to Annapolis, sailing from Vancouver, B.C., on or about March 26, 1909.

Surg. K. Ohnesorg detached duty New Hampshire; to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Rennie detached duty Kentucky; to Illinois.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman detached duty Illinois; to New Hampshire.

Asst. Paymr. T. R. Le Compte detached duty Mississippi; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., temporary duty general storekeeper's department.

Asst. Paymr. R. S. Chaw detached duty New Hampshire; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., temporary duty general storekeeper's department.

Naval Comdr. T. F. Ruhm detached duty Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as superintendent constructor of submarine boats building, works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash.

Civil Engr. F. H. Cooke detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty naval training station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

D. Fisher appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty New Jersey.

FEB. 28.—SUNDAY.

MARCH 1.—Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich detached duty commandant, navy yard and station, New York, N.Y., and continue other duties.

Carp. F. H. Eldridge detached duty as member naval examining board, Washington, D.C., etc., March 15, 1909; to duty as inspector of engineering material for the Connecticut District, headquarters Hartford, Conn.

Capt. J. B. Murdock detached duty in command Rhode Island, Cal. etc.; to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Midshipman G. K. Calhoun detached duty Bagley; to temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Gun. C. L. Bridges and Gun. M. Case detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to temporary duty torpedo testing station, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.

Carp. A. R. Hughes to duty at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

War. Mach. O. T. Purcell and War. Mach. J. P. Knecht detached duty Louisiana; to temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. O. R. Hewitt detached duty Minnesota; to temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E. E. Artois appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Georgia.

MARCH 2.—Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry detached duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Connecticut, March 8, 1909; to duty in connection with the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Rear Admiral S. Schroeder to duty as commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, hoisting flag on board Connecticut, March 8, 1909.

Rear Admiral R. Wainwright to duty as commander Third Division, Second Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, March 8, 1909.

Comdr. G. R. Slocum detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to home and wait orders to sea.

Comdr. M. Johnston detached duty in command Galveston; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Paymr. H. H. Balthis detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., March 8, 1909, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. W. B. Rogers detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to duty as paymaster of the yard, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 8, 1909.

Asst. Paymr. T. R. Le Compte detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; March 4, 1909; to duty as pay officer of Marietta, March 8, 1909.

Asst. Paymr. T. P. Ballenger detached duty as pay officer of Marietta, March 8, 1909; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Pharm. S. W. Douglas detached duty naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., etc.; to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymr. Ck. G. A. White appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked.

Note.—Med. Dir. T. G. Walton, U.S.N., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., March 2, 1909.

MARCH 3.—Capt. H. Hutchins, U.S.N., retired from March 1, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh detached as aide on staff of commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, recorder commission appointed by the President.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver detached as aide on staff of commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, and granted leave for one month.

Paymr. F. R. Holt detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to duty as general storekeeper, purchasing pay officer and pay officer, naval station, San Juan, sailing from New York, March 20.

Paymr. J. D. Robnett detached naval station, San Juan.

Paymr. Ck. E. R. von Preissig, appointed as paymaster's clerk, duty San Jan. revoked.

Cable from Rear Admiral Swinburne, commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Panama, March 3, 1909.

Midshipman V. D. Herberst, Maryland; to naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

War. Mach. M. C. Gobel, Colorado; to Tennessee.

Asst. Paymr. F. P. Williams, Midshipman M. C. Shirley from the West Virginia; to home.

Cable from Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Manila, March 4, 1909.

Comdr. M. Johnson detached command Galveston; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Gun. J. J. Clausey, Galveston; to home.

Gun. C. S. Schepke, Charleston; to Galveston.

J. H. Seifert appointed paymaster's clerk; to Denver.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 26.—Second Lieut. M. S. Hay detached from the Thetis, and granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. W. J. Wheeler ordered to the McCulloch for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan granted five days' leave.

FEB. 27.—Constr. W. C. Besselevre ordered to proceed to New York city on official business.

Second Lieut. G. W. Wilcox given preparatory orders to duty on Pacific coast.

MARCH 2.—Capt. of Engrs. H. C. Whitworth granted two days' leave.

Capt. H. B. West granted three days' leave.

The revenue cutter Mohican, on the night of March 3 at New York, went to the assistance of a vessel that went ashore off Brighton Beach. She could not get near the vessel on account of her draft, and lay off about a mile from the shoal.

The cutter and trainingship Itasca has been taken to Baltimore to be overhauled and repaired in preparation for the annual cruise of the classes of cadets in foreign waters. The ship will sail the latter part of May or early in June, and three months will be spent on a training cruise. The program for the cruise has not yet been mapped out, but will embrace a number of the larger ports of Europe.

The cutter Perry, which has been on duty in Alaskan waters, has been ordered from Juneau, Alaska, headquarters, to Port Townsend, Wash., where she is to be docked for repairs. The McCulloch and Bear, other vessels of the Alaskan and Arctic service fleet, returned to ports on the Pacific coast several weeks ago. There are now no vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service on the Alaskan station.

While going through Hell Gate, about 5:15 p.m., Feb. 26, the U.S. revenue cutter Mohawk ran on the ledge, Hog Back, and remained fast, and as the tide lowered she listed badly. The bottom plates directly beneath the cutter's foremast were badly broken, and water poured into the forehold and freroom but was kept down with the Mohawk's own pumps. Several frames forward are broken and others bent. The revenue cutter Manhattan went to the Mohawk's assistance. Several tugs and the fireboat McClellan tried to pull the Mohawk off, but without avail. Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich despatched the powerful tug Powhatan, and the Transfer, a Navy steam lighter with barges, to help lighten the Mohawk. Two of the Merritt and Chapman wrecking boats were also on hand, and finally, after a number of attempts had failed, the Mohawk was pulled off the rocks at three p.m., Feb. 27, and towed to Shewan's drydock, at the foot of East Houston street. It was not necessary to use the pontoons, for Capt.

Stanley M. Landry, of the Mohawk, found that the water which was entering the rents in her bottom could be controlled by the vessel's pumps. When the Mohawk ran aground she was proceeding south at full speed—about eleven knots—in order to make the turn in Hell Gate, and on account of a dredge working on improvements to the channel the cutter was obliged to keep close to Ward's Island. All line officers were on the bridge at the time. The ebb tide, then running strong, set the Mohawk over further than it was expected and she struck on Hog Back. The repairs will cost about \$11,000, and will be made inside of twenty days.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.
ARCAT—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. San Francisco, Cal.
CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.
CHASE—A. Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Capt. of Engrs. P. E. Owen. New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Capt. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran. New York.
MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Neah Bay, Wash.
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMlico—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.
PERRY—Capt. F. H. Hanks. Port Townsend, Wash.
RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
TAHOMA—Capt. H. Quinan. Baltimore, Md.
SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Levia. En route to Pacific coast.
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.
TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberhorst. Milwaukee, Wis.
WINNIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Rockland, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Camden, N.J.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 24, 1909.

To-day at St. Peter's chapel services appropriate to Ash Wednesday were conducted by Chaplain A. A. McAlister. With the coming of Lent the large social affairs will be eliminated, but there is always bridge, with an occasional luncheon or dinner. Last Friday saw the last of the hops until after Easter. Two or three dinners preceded the dance. Mrs. Gatewood and Miss Marie Gatewood had as their guests Miss Patiana, of Alameda. One of the pretty luncheons recently was that at which Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon entertained. Yellow was the color scheme, with acacia blossoms in great profusion. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickens, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Paymr. and Mrs. John F. Hatch, Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. Capt. Arthur W. Dodd here were recent hosts for several of the new arrivals. Mrs. Dodd also entertained recently at a large card party.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens arrived in San Francisco from the East, via Panama, and are now at Mare Island, the guests of Col. and Mrs. Dickens for a week or more before going to Coronado and other resorts. They have guests at a round of affairs, among the prettiest being the dinner at which Mrs. Dickens entertained on Saturday evening, a "Washington Birthday" dinner. Other guests were: Comdr. and Mrs. Anderson, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Cutts and Capt. John B. Milton. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr entertained informally in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stevens at bridge on Friday evening.

Miss Dolly McGavin, of San Francisco, was the guest of Miss Mattie Milton aboard the Independence for the hop. Miss Emma Williams, of Marysville, has been the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. McAlister. Dr. and Mrs. Williams, of Auburn, were here last week to visit their sister, Miss Clotilde Williams, who makes her home with Chaplain and Mrs. McAlister. Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall entertained at a large bridge party at the home of her mother, Mrs. M. H. McCrea, in Vallejo, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. George Armes came from San Francisco to attend the hop, guests at the home of Naval Constr. Holden Evans. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr left Saturday for Piedmont, where they were the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. George H. Stafford. They returned Tuesday. Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, jr., went to Oakland for the week-end, guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. English. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon arrived in San Francisco last week from the East, via Panama, and are at the Fairmont. In about three weeks they will go to Southern California. They are to come to the yard next week and a warm welcome awaits them. Rear Admiral Lyon was commandant here up to the time of his retirement. Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon were guests at the Fairmont over the holiday. Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis also spent the week-end in San Francisco, at the St. Francis.

The card party given Monday evening by Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson was a very pretty affair. Spring blossoms were used in the decoration and four tables of bridge were played, the prizes being won by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. John T. Myers, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieutenant Commander Wilson. Mrs. Randolph Dickens's card party on Tuesday afternoon, complimentary to Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens, was a large and pretty affair. Great branches of pale pink fruit blossoms were used in profusion, and bowls of calla lilies. Six tables of bridge and one of five hundred were played, and dainty prizes were won by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Manwaring, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Henry and Miss Eleanor Phelps.

Miss Nina Blow and Miss Lucy Coleman are guests of Miss Pauline Persons. Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Bowers, 9th Inf., have taken apartments at the Hotel Monroe in San Francisco. Major W. A. Bethel, J.A., and family have taken a house in Mill Valley.

Miss Gertrude Russell and her fiancé, Asst. Paymr. Eugene Hale Douglass, were the guests of honor at an elaborate dinner given at the St. Francis in San Francisco, Tuesday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Sutor. A theater party followed and the Fairmont. Others present were: Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ellis, Mrs. Engracia Critcher, Miss Mabel Gregory, Miss Helen Sullivan, Joseph Rosborough and Dr. Arnold Genthe.

Col. and Mrs. Mark L. Hersey, who arrived on the Buford, have taken apartments at the Stewart. Mrs. Elliott, wife of Commander Elliott, has left for Coronado. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Chapman have returned to the Presidio of Monterey after a visit to the latter's parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, in San Diego. Surg. Charles P. Kindelberger arrived at the yard to-day, relieving Med. Insp. Frank Anderson. Dr. and Mrs. Kindelberger arrived from Olongapo on the Tenyo Maru last week and have been visiting relatives in San Francisco. Mrs. Kindelberger is to come to the yard the latter part of the week. Comdr. William S. Benson left last week for the Puget Sound yard as a member of a court-martial there for the trial of Commander Caldwell.

Capt. Thomas Caldwell Turner, U.S.M.C., and his bride, formerly Miss Ethel Hartson, of San Francisco, whose marriage

took place in that city on Feb. 10, are to arrive here the coming week, to be guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Turner, until their quarters are fitted up.

Reorganization has struck the department of supplies and accounts in a mild form since the arrival of Paymaster Bonaffon, the head of the department. The various sections are now under the direct supervision of the assistant general storekeepers instead of under a civil service employee, as heretofore.

The tugs Fortune and Navajo are in drydock, receiving repairs before leaving for Magdalena Bay. Lieut. R. M. Griswold is in temporary command of the latter, which has just been placed in commission. The Saturn goes to Magdalena Bay and is awaiting her cargo.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., March 2, 1909.

Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.M.C., leaves to-day for Washington, to take part in the inaugural parade. He was accompanied by Mrs. Parker. Lieut. Harold B. Pratt and Lieut. E. S. Bigler, U.S.M.C., have also gone to participate in the inaugural ceremonies. Col. and Mrs. H. K. White, U.S.M.C., have returned to their quarters at the Marine Barracks. Colonel White has for a long time been absent on sick leave, but has now fully recovered. Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Boush, U.S.N., have gone to Washington to witness the inauguration. On Saturday Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., who is to command the third battalion of Marines in the inaugural parade, left for Washington, accompanied by Lieut. Ross E. Rowell, U.S.M.C., who is to act as his battalion adjutant.

Capt. Giles Bishop, jr., U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Bishop, were in New London, Conn., for a few days last week, called there by the serious illness of Captain Bishop's father. Mrs. Hatch, wife of Capt. C. B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., has been seriously ill at her home on Wilbur street. Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C., left here last week in time to catch the transport sailing for the Philippines on March 5. He will be stationed with the Marine brigade at Manila.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P. I., Jan. 26, 1909.

Jan. 16 witnessed the closing of a delightfully successful division athletic meet at Pasay, Malate, which opened Jan. 11. Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, as officer in charge of arranging the meet, cannot be accorded too much praise. The polo and tennis features will doubtless be a part of every division meet, hereafter. As Captain Barnum had to leave on the Buford, on the 14th, his mantle fell upon the shoulders of an efficient aide. Major Stuart Heintzelman (Capt. 6th Cav.), Phil Scouts. About two thousand troops were congregated on the magnificent parade of Pasay, to be reviewed, and over a hundred cups, medals, ribbons and testimonies of efficiency were awarded by the division commander, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who was attended by his entire staff. During the review he was escorted by the commander of the camp, Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th F.A., and his staff. The bands of the 10th Cavalry and 5th Field Artillery furnished inspiring music.

Private George Washington, Co. K, 25th Inf., carried off the gold medal for being the best all around athlete. He won the 440, 220 and 100-yard dashes. Winners of special events were: Pack train contest, Dougherty wagon contest, and escort wagon contest, Fort William McKinley; steeplechase, Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav.; officers' flat race, Lieut. Charles B. Emory, 9th Cav.; Roman race, Pvt. Fred St. Jean, Co. L, 1st Cav.; enlisted men's flat race, Sergt. Richard M. Norris, Troop A, 10th Cav.; Signal Corps, visual signalling, Pvt. Clancy, Co. F, and Corpl. Sidney C. Caldwell, Co. F, Signal Corps.

In the Scout camp, the 4th Co., P.S., Capt. Boss Reese, won first prize as the best drilled company; second, 13th Company, Capt. Harry McElderry; best all around Scout camp, 13th Company. Major George B. Duncan was in command of the large Scout camp, and much credit is due to Captains Reese, Pitney, McElderry, Cheatham, and others of the Scouts for their beautiful camp.

Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister, 30th Inf., Mrs. and Miss Phister, sailed on the Seward last week for a tour of the Southern Island, to return later to Fort McKinley. The bal pondré given at the residence of the commanding officer of the division for the benefit of the free dispensary of the University Hospital, of which Mrs. George M. Dunn is president, proved a very successful and charming affair, and almost 3,000 pesos was realized for this laudable charity.

A big Scout dinner was given last week at the Army and Navy Club, by the Scout captains and lieutenants, who, with their guests, numbered over sixty. Among those at the table were: Generals Bliss and Mills, Lieutenants Poillon and Allen, sides; Col. Stephen C. Mills, Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, Col. J. G. Harbord, Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Majors Mearna, Duncan, Rockenbach, Monroe, Heintzelman, Ely, Heiberg and many others. The second carnival is scheduled to open on Feb. 2, at the same place at which the delightful season of carnival took place last year, Wallace Field, adjoining the Luneta.

The machine gun platoon of the 10th Cavalry, Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, which carried off first prize at the department meet, left Manila on the 24th for Camp Wallace, Union. The platoon proceeded from Pasay through the streets of Manila to the railway depot, where a train conveyed them to the present terminus of the extension of the railroad, beyond Dagupan, which was formerly the end of the road, to a barrio in Union province, known as Doo. Here they will encamp a night, continuing by marching the remaining twenty miles from Doo to Camp Wallace. This line of the railroad is called the Antipolo Extension, and will ultimately be built on to Calamba, Laguna province. The Manila street car line has also been extended very materially to the many outlying barrios.

Yesterday, Jan. 25, firing began on the target range at Fort McKinley. Its excellent condition this year is due to the diligence of Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, 29th Inf., assistant range officer. Major Henry D. Styer, 29 Inf., is in charge of the division practice.

A pretty dinner was given at the bachelors' mess of the 10th Cavalry, of which Lieut. Emmett Addis is caterer. Later the party attended the weekly hop at Schofield Hall, Saturday evening. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. George Mosser, of Shanghai, China; Miss Carrie Augur, Lieut. George J. Oden, Lieut. Louis P. Shoonmaker and Lieutenant Addis composed the party. Major and Mrs. George H. Sands have gone to China and Japan for a three months' visit. Lieut. James S. Jones, 6th Cavalry, and Mrs. Jones, the latter Major and Mrs. Sands's daughter, are keeping the house in order at Fort McKinley during their absence. Miss Baker, sister of Lieut. Lester D. Baker, 26th Inf., is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf., Fort McKinley.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 28, 1909.

Owing to the severe weather the past week there was little doing in the social world.

Mrs. William Masi and Mrs. Kyle entertained at bridge Feb. 23. Mrs. Martyn H. Shute assisted in receiving. The prizes were won by Mrs. George M. Randall and Mrs. S. N. Jones. Others playing were: Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Paul Brewster, Mrs. Dugald Whitaker, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Riner, Mrs. Voorhies, Mrs. E. Conway and Mrs. Gill.

Captain Talbot and Lieutenants Watson and Weaver were hosts at a dinner Feb. 27 in honor of Major and Mrs. Blatchford and Mrs. Green. Mrs. Errington entertained informally at five hundred Feb. 23. Those playing were: Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Brunzell, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Bastion, Miss Bastion, Mrs. Fuger and Miss Shute. The prizes were won by Mrs. Brunzell and Mrs. Fuger.

Capt. E. N. Jones left Feb. 28 for Fort McKenzie, Wyo., to attend a court.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1909.

A two mile race between the eight of the Naval Academy and Syracuse University has been definitely arranged to take place on the Severn, May 22. A race with Columbia will probably take place on May 8. That date has been proposed by the Naval Academy management, but has not been accepted by the management of Columbia.

The practice ship Severn, which this week returned from Norfolk after undergoing extensive repairs, has been put into commission as station ship, Capt. A. P. Niblack in command, replacing the Hartford, which has gone to Norfolk to transfer officers and men to Washington for the inauguration. The torpedo boat Bagley has returned from Norfolk.

The family of Capt. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Nebraska, is at Old Point. In the party are Mrs. Howard, Miss Grace Howard, Ensign Douglas Howard, U.S.N.; Miss Ross, of Germantown, Pa., and Miss Rachel Claude, Mrs. Howard's niece.

The force of instructors in the Department of Mathematics at the Naval Academy will be increased by the passage of a bill by Congress, authorizing the President to make the appointment, and the man said to have been already selected for the place is Ensign E. J. Hartung, retired, who was graduated in 1891. During the past eleven years he has been engaged in educational work which particularly fits him for the duties.

On Friday the Naval Academy was inspected by a party of the Turkish naval officers, who were allowed to come over on the ships of the Battleship Fleet to study American naval tactics. The visitors consisted of Captain Arif and a party of three junior officers. The visitors had been preceded by a telegram from Admiral Sperry to Superintendent Badger, and they were met at the station by Lieut. L. E. Sargent, aid to the Superintendent. Captain Badger received them in the Administration Building, and the visitors were turned over to Lieut. J. F. Green and Prof. Paul J. Dashiell. After visiting all of the various departments of the Academy, Captain Arif and his officers were entertained at luncheon at the Officers' Club. The visitors were in European civilian dress, with the exception of their regular red felt fez caps. These attracted much attention to the party.

After undergoing treatment for about a year at the naval hospital in Colorado, Midshipman Ellwood S. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., returned to the Naval Academy, and will resume his standing in the second class, subject to examination later on. Smith was threatened with tuberculosis, but has now fully recovered.

The cruisers Chicago and Olympia, part of the summer practice fleet, will come from Norfolk and be placed in reserve here next Tuesday. They have been refitted for their summer duty. By a general order issued at the Navy Department, Saturday last, the department of naval hygiene and physiology is established at the Naval Academy. The senior medical officer here will be at the head and will be a member of the Academic Board. Surgeon Charles F. Stokes is the senior officer and will organize the department. A permanent head will be detailed when Surgeon Stokes departs within the next few weeks, to take charge of fitting out the Solace as hospital ship at the Charleston Navy Yard.

Midshipman J. M. James, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Marietta, is visiting friends here. Mrs. W. F. Upshur, who has been spending some weeks with her mother, Mrs. William Munford, has left to join her husband, Lieutenant Upshur, U.S.M.C., recently ordered to the new Marine Corps School of Application, Port Royal, S.C.

In one of the most spiritedly contested fencing matches which ever took place here, the Naval Academy won from Cornell Saturday afternoon, by five bouts to four. The nine bouts included two ties, in both of which Espendola, of Cornell, was a contestant. In the sixth bout, between Espendola and Midshipman Bradford, there were two ties, and the final fence-off took place just before the final bout of the match, the Cornell man winning. Espendola then began his contest with Brandt, the Navy captain, the bouts standing four to four. The bout was a very fine one, Espendola showing great quickness and resource, while the Navy man was cool and skillful. The first bout ended in a tie, but Brandt won the fence-off by a slim margin, and with it the match. The Navy team was the same that defeated Columbia, the only other victory secured by the Navy fencers. Summary: Score—Naval Academy, 5; Cornell, 4. Bouts: First round—Brandt, N.A., defeated Fasset, C.; Espendola, C., defeated Borchardt, N.A.; Bradford, N.A., defeated Hollenberger, C.; Second round—Fasset, C., defeated Borchardt, N.A.; Brandt, N.A., defeated Hollenberger, C.; Espendola, C., and Bradford, N.A., tied in two bouts; final fence-off won by Espendola. Third round—Borchardt, N.A., defeated Hollenberger, C.; Fasset, C., defeated Bradford, N.A.; Espendola, C., and Brandt, N.A., tied; fence-off won by Brandt. Master of ceremonies, Swordmaster A. J. Corbush; Judges, Mr. J. E. Bailey, Baltimore; Lieut. J. D. Wainwright and Instructor T. W. Johnson, Naval Academy. Time of bouts, 4 minutes; fence-offs, 2 minutes.

The gymnastic teams of the Naval Academy and Columbia met in a contest here Saturday evening, Columbia winning by the score of 26 points to 19. There were five events—horizontal bar, tumbling, parallel bars, side horse and flying rings. The contest was in doubt until the last event. Schoonmaker of Columbia, was the star individual performer. Captain Waddington, of the Naval Academy, was up to his usual form, and Lynn, who was expected to take first place with the rings, was called out of town.

Summary: Score—Columbia, 26 Naval Academy, 19. Horizontal bar—First, Schoonmaker, C.; second, La Mont, N.A.; third, Kaestner, C. Tumbling—First, Keiffer, N.A.; second, Lanf, C.; third, McCannless, C. Parallel bars—First, Schoonmaker, C.; second, Waddington, N.A.; third, La Mont, N.A. Side horse—First, McCabe, N.A., and Schoonmaker, C., tied; third, Hanrahan, C. Flying rings—First, McCulloch, C.; second, Waddington, N.A.; third, Schoonmaker, C.

The following are the star members of the four classes of midshipmen of the Naval Academy in the order of merit. Star members are those who receive 85 per cent. of the multiple of their studies:

First class—Theodore S. Wilkinson, Jr., La.; Ralph D. Weyerbacher, Ind.; William W. Smith, N.J.; Eric L. Ellington, N.C.; David I. Dedrick, Ohio; Luther Welsh, Mo.; Julian S. Hatcher, Mo.; Carl P. Jungling, Miss.; Joseph S. Harris, Ark.; Harold T. Smith, Wash.

Second class—Henry E. Russell, Fla.; Walter E. Brown, Ill.; Augustine H. Gray, Mass.; Mervyn Bennion, Utah; Charles L. Brand, Mass.; Charles M. Cook, Jr., Ark.; Follett Bradley, at-large; Charles C. Jersey, N.J.; Robert T. Merril, 2d, R.I.; Harold K. Lewis, Idaho.

Third class—Frederick S. Hatch, N.H.; Bert M. Snyder, Mich.; Thomas S. King, 2d Cal.; Robert M. Griffin, Va.; Stanley Mitchell, N.C.; Walter W. Webster, N.D.; Howard S. Keep, Mass.; Roger W. Paine, D.C.; Oliver L. Wolfard, Nev.; Herbert H. Bouson, S. C.

Fourth class—Harold E. Saunders, Mich.; Julian B. Bishop, Conn.; Henry M. Kieffer, N.J.; Ralph S. Parr, Kas.; Garland Fulton, Miss.; Shirley A. Wilson, N.H.; Ernest G. Small, Mass.; Emory P. Eldredge, N.H.; Oliver W. Bagby, Mo.; Robert D. Brown, Tenn.

An accumulation of soot in the chimney caused a fire at the residence of Rear Admiral H. McCormick, U.S.N., on College avenue, shortly after noon Wednesday. While a little damage was done, considerable excitement was caused, owing to the illness of Admiral McCormick, who has been for some time under the care of a trained nurse. He was moved to the home of Paymaster Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., next door.

Two companies of marines from the Naval Academy Marine Quarters left here March 3, commanded by Capt. R. H. Dunlap and Lieut. William A. McNeil and Randolph Coyle, Capt. Mackler Babt and Lieut. Holland M. Smith.

The brigade of midshipmen under Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Disimkes, U.S.N., leave this Thursday morning, at 8:20 a. m., on special trains over the Pennsylvania, arriving at Washington, they will immediately form for the inaugural parade. The first battalion will be commanded by Lieut. E. J. King, and the second by Lieut. W. N. Vernon. The midshipmen are to parade

as a brigade of infantry, under arms and in full dress uniform. They were assigned a place in the first brigade of the first division, with the Army cadets and the Revenue Cutter Service cadets. After the parade the midshipmen will be entertained by Mrs. John McLean at luncheon. The brigade returned to Annapolis in the evening.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26, 1909.

The dance given by Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn on last Tuesday evening was most enjoyable. It was in honor of their cousins, Miss Anna Weller, Miss Marcia Fee and Miss Floyd, of Kentucky. Assisting in receiving, beside the guests of honor, were: Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Mrs. John McMullen, Mrs. Charles Weller, Mrs. C. Fee, Miss Fannie Morrison, Miss Angela Morrison, and Miss Eliza McMullen. The hall in the Officers' Club was banked with greens and Artillery red, carnation roses and flags. At midnight a delicious supper was served. Among the guests were: Misses Dolly MacGavin, Dorothy Woods, Med Woods, Bel Clements, Helen Jones, Dorothy Woods, Peggy Simpson, Marie Lundeen, Marjorie Ruckman, Augusta Foute, Suzanne Kirkpatrick, Elva De Pue Olive Wheeler, Messrs. Charles Adams, Jack White, Edward Gunn, Frederick Woods, Arthur Fennimore; Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, Henry T. Burgin, Thurman H. Bane, C. W. Neal, E. E. Pritchett, Lynch, Hixson, Randol, Ensign Shipp, Midshipman Leonard.

An epidemic of measles has broken out in the garrison. Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., and his family, are in quarantine, and also Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, and his family. Major John W. Ruckman left Friday to assume command of Fort Baker. Miss Marjorie Ruckman will be the guest of Miss Marie Lundeen until the close of the school term in the spring.

Mrs. James M. Wheeler entertained at a Dutch luncheon on Wednesday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin entertained at a most elaborate dinner on Friday evening. Among those attending the kindness were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John A. Darling and their guests, Gen. and Mrs. Dougherty, of Fruitvale; Col. John A. Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. M. Hazzard, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Miss Belle Clements, Major and Mrs. Krauthoff, Lieut. Carroll W. Neal.

Mrs. Murtagh, wife of Capt. John Murtagh, Med. Corps, has arrived from Manila and is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. de Barth Shorb. Mrs. Hies, wife of Dr. John H. Hies, General Hospital, is rapidly improving in health and was able to sit up last week. Miss Corina Depew was the week-end guest of Miss Marie Lundeen.

On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Stopford entertained at dinner. The Tuesday Afternoon Card Club met this week with Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Major James M. Kennedy, at the General Hospital. Mrs. Cornelius C. Smith, in the earlier part of the week, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the General Hospital.

On Monday evening Mr. Howard Tobin entertained several of his school friends. The evening was spent in playing games and dainty refreshments were served. The guests were: Miss Marie Lundeen, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Miss Della Jones, Mr. Elliot Downing and Mr. Hamlin. On Thursday afternoon Miss Marie Lundeen entertained a few of her friends. Among those present were: Miss Emma Turner, Mrs. George E. Turner, Miss Blanche Turner, Mrs. Peggy Simpson, Lieut. Harold Naylor, Waldo C. Potter, Edwin E. Pritchett, Eugene B. Walker and Turner.

The Presidio Golf Club extended an invitation to the officers at the Presidio and the Marine Hospital to participate in the tournament on Monday. While not many play golf, the few present added much to the interest of the day's sport. The hop scheduled to take place Wednesday evening was postponed to next night, owing to the fact that Wednesday was Ash Wednesday.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 2, 1909.

The season of basketball was brought to a close with a victory for West Point last Saturday afternoon, Feb. 27, the game with the Brooklyn Polytechnic five having resulted in a score of 44 to 14 in favor of the home team. Twenty of the points made by the cadets were secured before the visitors had shot their first goal. The first half ended, West Point 26, Brooklyn 12. The cadet line-up was: Devers, Conard, (Millikin), forwards; Surles (Jones), center; Beardslee (Arnold), Catron (Hardy), guards. Referee, Lieutenant Stilwell. Yale and Columbia have been the only teams to complete successfully at the West Point five during the present season.

A second victory was won by West Point in the fencing tourney which followed. The cadet fencers defeated Yale by a score of 6 to 3 in a close contest. Mills, a new man, tied with Ross in the first round, but won after an extra period. Solberg won all of his bouts without difficulty. The following is the summary: First round: Smith defeated Cocroft; Solberg defeated Sanders; Mills defeated Ross. Second round: Solberg defeated Smith; Sanders defeated Mills; Cocroft defeated Ross; Third round: Smith defeated Mills; Cocroft defeated Sanders; Solberg defeated Ross. West Point fencers: Solberg, Cocroft and Mills. Yale fencers: Sanders, Smith and Ross.

The bal poudré, the second of the subscription dances, was given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, in Cullum Hall. Col. and Mrs. Larned received the guests, of whom about one hundred and fifty were present. The scene was picturesque in the extreme, the powdered costume having been universally becoming. After the dance the guests repaired to the Officers' Club for supper. At one end of the long room was a raised platform, and here a very attractive vocal program was given under the title "Echoes of Italy," by the Neapolitan singers. Miss Havard, Miss Echols, Miss Chase, Miss Suzanne Glover were among the visitors present, and Mr. and Mrs. Godvil, guests of Mrs. Larned. The officers and ladies of the post were well represented.

"The Influence of Bernard Shaw upon the Stage" was the subject of the paper read by Mrs. H. E. Mitchell, at the meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday afternoon. The Misses Dunn and Hobbs, guests of Mrs. Gordon; Miss Gladys Edgerton, a guest of Misses Newlands and Ritch; Miss Bissett, a guest of Miss Carson; Miss Eugénie Havard, a guest of Mrs. Lynch, were among visitors attending the Hundredth Night Play on Saturday evening.

"The Hundredth Night Play," "The Pretender," a musical farce in three acts, was presented by the Dialectic Society on Saturday evening, Feb. 27, before an audience which filled Cullum Hall to its utmost capacity. The authors were Cadets Edwin F. Harding and Edward A. Everts, 1909; musical director, Edward A. Everts; stage manager, Edwin H. Marks; stage electrician, H. D. Munnichkuyse; property man, S. M. Rumbough; assistant stage manager, Meade Wildrick; costumes, William E. Larned; rehearsal pianists, Philip Faymowille and Robert B. Parker. "The Program Girl," designed by Cadet Wildrick, 1910, wore a sash cap for her fashionably arranged coiffure, a great big "A" on her ample muff; and was up-to-date in every particular.

A history of the Dialectic Society, founded in 1824, is given in the program. In 1816 a society for debating was organized, "The Amosiphic"; in 1822, another called "The Philomathen," was organized and the two merged into "The Dialectic," which changed in 1824 to "The Dialectic," and such it has remained. After the Civil War the society declined as a factor in cadet life, but at one hundred days from June a play has been given for some years under the auspices of the society, about the only occasion it makes itself known as an organization.

The cast of "The Pretender": "Otto von Erlenberg," Crown Prince of Bavaria (receiving instruction under the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved April 81, 1905), Frederick Hanna, '09; "Jack Doe," Warner B. Day, '12; "Tom Ditto," Roy H. Coles, '00; "Billy Main," Walter Moore, '10; "Jeremiah Roberson Crush," a soldier of misfortune, Henry H. Malvey,

'09; "Hilda von Erlenberg," sister of Otto, Thomas D. Milling, '09; "Beverly," (not of Graustark), an American heiress, Theodore M. Chase, '09; "Charlemagne der Grosse, Baron von Gumstick" (a military genius), Raphael B. Nix, '09; "Ratsky the Red," an outlaw chief, Paul S. Reinecke, '11; "Gee Dawg," Abdul the Bulbul, his trusty henchmen, Archibald T. Calley, '09, James L. Dunsworth, '09; "Hustling Lizzie," she who must be obeyed, Wentworth H. Moss, '09; "Salome," her daughter, Robert B. Parker, '09; "Captain Kiki," of the Guard, Edwin H. Marks, '09; "Toto," "Joan," Zouaves, William C. Sherman, '10; Freeman W. Bowley, '11; "Gustavus von Blitz," Governor of Franconia and Pretender to the throne of Bavaria, a would-be tyrant, Roy H. Coles, '09; "Heinrich," a butler, Walter W. Vantsmeier, '09; an archbishop, Albert H. Acher, '09; "The Rev. Dr. Hieck," a lawyer of note, John R. D. Matheson, '09. The characters are given in order of appearance.

Musical numbers. Act I. Trophy Point. 1. Opening Chorus, "Drawing," company; 2. "Love is Like a Cigarette," Day and double quartet; 3. "Eve in the Garden of Eden," Milling, Chase, Malvend, Moore; 4. "My Comrades and Me," Hanna.

Act II. A Forest in Bavaria. 5. Opening Chorus, company; 6. "Song of the Carbine, Reinecke and chorus; 7. A Tale of Woe," Moore W., Malvend, Chase, Parker; 9. dance, Chase and Milling; 10. "Fairland," chorus; 11. "Otto of Roses," Hanna and chorus; closing chorus and ensemble.

Act III. The Palace Balcony in Bavaria. 13. "Soldiers," Marks and Zouaves; 14. "Sunbonnet Sue," Moore, W., and chorus; 15. Entrance of Governor and song, Coles and chorus; 16. Waltz song, ensemble.

The members of the chorus were: Richard E. Anderson, '12; John C. Beatty, '11; Reginald B. Cooroff, '10; Willis D. Crittenberger, '12; Herbert A. Dargue, '11; Earl W. Dunmore, '12; William Dean, Jr., '12; D'Alary Fecché, '12; Robert L. Gray, '11; William J. Morrissey, '12; John G. Thornell, '10; John S. Wood, '12; William H. Youngs, '12.

The dancing of Cadet Parker, who charmed the audience by his ability and grace; and the chorus "Sunbonnet Sue," were among the most taking numbers of the program. The play reflected equal credit upon authors and performers. It will go down in cadet history as among the most all-round successful productions of the kind ever given at the post.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, P.I., Jan. 22, 1909.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Col. H. K. Bailey, 20th Inf., has recovered from a painful accident, which she received on Christmas night. She has been confined to her room for over two weeks. Col. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank, C.E., have gone on the southern trip for three weeks.

Mrs. Townsend Whelan was hostess at a very pretty bridge luncheon on Tuesday morning, four tables of bridge and one of euchre. The pretty prizes were awarded to Mrs. Sheldon and Mrs. Howard. The guests were Messrs. Pratt, Stogsall, Welch, Carleton, Sharon, Howard, Mason, jr., Allen, Prince, Murtaugh, Buch, Lyster and Madam Lyster.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, 6th Cav., who have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Augur, returned to Jolo Saturday. Major and Mrs. Sands sailed on the Buford for a several weeks' leave in Japan and China.

Mrs. W. A. Carleton gave a very handsome bridge tea at Schofield Hall on Monday. Hundreds of dainty shaded lights and the military colors enhanced the attractiveness of the hall. Eighteen tables of progressive bridge and two of euchre were played. A large Indian brass tray went to Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, the highest bridge score; the second, a handsome short mandarin coat, to Mr. Troxel; and the consolation, six Canton tea plates, to Miss Belle Phister; Mrs. Roberts won the high euchre score and was awarded a dozen Canton salad plates. Tea was served at six during a hand concert by the 30th Infantry band. Those assisting Mrs. Carleton were Messrs. Phister, Welch, Stogsall, O'Neill, Sherron, Clook, Howard, Miss Belle Phister and Miss Trout.

Col. and Mrs. Brechemin, who have been the guests of their son and daughter-in-law, sailed for the southern islands Jan. 19. Mrs. George B. Sharon, has had as her house guests Mrs. Thomas and daughter, of Camp Stotsenburg. Mrs. Sharon entertained at a very pretty luncheon on Sunday for Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. William Welch gave a handsome dinner on Tuesday, having as her guests Major and Mrs. Yates from Olongapo, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon, of McKinley. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, 30th Inf., entertained at the Army and Navy Club at dinner on ladies' night, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Major Roudiez, Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, and Dr. and Mrs. Butlerford.

Mrs. Jerry, of the 10th Cavalry, entertained sixteen ladies at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday morning. The head prize was won by Mrs. Egerton. The guests were Messrs. Stephenson, Stogsall, Welch, Carleton, O'Neill, Mason, jr., Whelan, Styer, Stewart, Smith, Fleming, Read, Whitehead, Egerton and Kies.

Col. and Mrs. Nat Phister and daughter, Miss Belle, of the 30th Infantry, left on the Seward for a round trip of the Southern Islands, Jan. 15. Mrs. Liniger, wife of Lieutenant Liniger, one of the crack polo players of the 1st Cavalry, is spending the month at the home of Col. Granger Adams, Major Morgan will be able to go about without crutches next week as he has about recovered from the accident that befell him in the ride last month.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 2, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. Gardner have as their house guest Miss Amy Gardner, Colonel Gardner's daughter, who will be here for about a month. Major J. B. Erwin and Miss Daisy Doane were among the guests at a house party given by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brogan at their home near the Country Club last Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Miss Gardner, Lieutenant Nulsen and Lieutenant Drury attended the informal hop at Fort Omaha last Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan were guests of Asst. Surg. A. H. Robnett, U.S.N., at a theater party at the Boyd and at supper afterward, last Wednesday. The other guests were Lieutenant Neal, U.S.N., and the Misses Switler and Gilmore.

The 2d Battalion officers' bowling team, captained by Lieutenant Michaelis, defeated the 3d Battalion team, under Captain Bundel, by a small margin last Friday night, on the gymnasium alleys.

Mrs. J. L. Hines, wife of Captain Hines, Q.M. Dept., gave a luncheon last Wednesday in honor of Miss Lucille Kitzon, of St. Paul, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ball. Those present from the post were Messrs. Ball, Hayes, Bennett and White. Lieutenants Short and Nulsen gave a dinner Wednesday evening, followed by an Orpheum party for Miss Kitzon. In the party were Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Ball and Miss Galbraith.

Lieut. Walter Harvey left for his new station at Alcatraz Island last Wednesday. Mrs. B. D. Slaughter gave a large high-five party Tuesday afternoon for about fifty guests. Lieutenant Drury was host at a theater party last night at the Boyd theater to see "Sothern in Hamlet." In the party were Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Miss Kitzon and Miss Gardner and Captain Warfield. Capt. and Mrs. Ball and Miss Kitzon were guests of Captain Warfield at the matinee performance of the "Round Up" at the Boyd, Saturday. Mrs. Hentig and Miss Plummer were dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Carter at the Rome Hotel, Saturday night.

Miss Natalie Blauvelt, daughter of Major W. F. Blauvelt, formerly stationed here, but now at Kansas City, arrived to-day to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gardner. Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan gave an elaborate Thursday afternoon, the honor guest being Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle, leading man with the "Round Up" company. The table decorations were jonquils and the guests included all the officers and ladies of the garrison and many guests from Omaha. Those attending the first night performance of E. H. Sothern in "Hamlet" at the Boyd

last night included Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Lieutenants McCune, Brown and Shallenberger. Rehearsals for the two plays to be given by the 16th Infantry Dramatic Club are about to begin, and it is contemplated to give a performance about the middle of April for the benefit of the Army Relief Society.

Major and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy were visitors at the post Sunday afternoon. Lieutenant White left Sunday for Pierre, S.D., to inspect the South Dakota National Guard. Mrs. G. H. White has been quite ill and confined to her quarters the past week, but is now convalescing. Capt. and Mrs. Guyer and Lieut. and Mrs. West were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McMillan Sunday night. Lieutenant Neal, U.S.N., in charge of the Naval Recruiting Office in Omaha, who has been a frequent visitor here, has been relieved by Lieutenant Dungan and leaves soon to join one of the squadrons now in eastern waters.

Col. and Mrs. Gardner gave a dinner Saturday evening for Miss Amy Gardner. The table was attractively decorated with yellow daffodils, and covers were laid for Lieutenants Drury, Fooks, McCune, Capt. and Mrs. Ball and the Misses Kittson, Connell and Gardner. The Rev. Father Mullins, S.J., of Creighton University, was the guest of Major and Mrs. Johnston over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, who have been absent on a three months' leave, returned last Wednesday. Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Miss Guyer were guests of Mrs. C. W. Kennedy at a box party at the Orpheum Thursday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes entertained the Bowling Club at their quarters after the game Tuesday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Carter, accompanied by their son, Lieut. W. V. Carter, and Mrs. Carter, left Sunday for San Francisco, whence they sail for the Philippines on March 5. General Carter will be in command of the Department of Luzon.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., March 3, 1909.

A very beautiful bridge-luncheon was given by Mrs. Frank Long, of Fort Revere, on Thursday, Feb. 25, in compliment to Mrs. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. O. I. Straub, at Fort Strong. Other guests were Mrs. Straub, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Henry Davis, Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, Mrs. Samuel Allen and Mrs. Francis H. Lomax. The prizes, hand-painted cups and saucers, were won by Mrs. Andrus and Mrs. Straub. On Tuesday, March 2, Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle, of Fort Warren, entertained in compliment to Mrs. Andrus, with two tables of bridge. The players were Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Samuel Allen, Mrs. William Forster, Mrs. W. C. Davis and Mrs. Pierce. The prizes, from Boston Chinatown, were won by Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Lomax.

Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett entertained all the ladies of Fort Banks at bridge Thursday afternoon, March 4. Capt. and Mrs. John Storck, of Fort Banks, gave a dinner recently in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Patterson and Miss Patterson the other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett and Lieut. Earl Biscoe. A party of officers and ladies from Fort Banks went calling down the Harbor on Thursday. Miss Ethel Allen returned with Miss Patterson, and spent the night. Miss Patterson gave a delightful box party Friday night, the 26th, to see the "Waltz Dream." Her guests were Col. and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart and Dr. Tyler. A minstrel show was given at Fort Banks Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

Lieuts. Guy L. Gearhart, of Fort Banks, and Richard H. Somers, of Fort Strong, went to New York to take examinations for the four years' detail in the Ordnance. Mrs. Gearhart is the guest of Mrs. Bartlett during Lieutenant Gearhart's absence. Lieut. George W. Morrow is in Washington, D.C., to remain over Sunday. Miss Brazier, of Wellesley College, was the week-end guest of Lieut. Allen Kimberly at Fort Warren. Lieut. Kimberly entertained at dinner for Miss Ethel Allen and her guest, Miss Leonard.

Dr. Farr, who has been at Banks during Dr. Ashburn's absence, was operated on in Boston on Tuesday, and is reported as doing nicely. Dr. Tyler from Fort Adams is now at Banks. Dr. Luke B. Peck, of Fort Andrews, will take station at Fort Banks as soon as Dr. Bartlett arrives at Fort Andrews.

Lieut. Allen Kimberly took dinner with Col. and Mrs. Allen Wednesday evening. Mrs. S. S. Stevens has been staying in Boston the past week, on account of the illness and death of a very dear friend. Mrs. Matthews and her son, Mr. Harry Matthews, spent the week-end at Fort Andrews. Captain Matthews is on a two months' leave.

FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, N.D., Feb. 28, 1909.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott had as their guests at dinner Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jones, of Minneapolis, and Major and Mrs. Steedman. Mrs. Jones was the guest of Mrs. Elliott for several days.

Friday evening, Feb. 12, the officers and ladies gave one of the prettiest and most enjoyable dances given in this part of the state, at least it was so pronounced by their invited guests. The hop committee deserves great credit for its successful management, while the ladies cannot be too highly complimented for the exquisite decorations and delicious supper. The Northern Pacific ran a special train to bring out the guests from Bismarck. Some of the guests were: Governor and Mrs. Burke, Secretary of State and Mrs. Blaisdell, Adj. Gen. and Mrs. Peake, Senator and Mrs. Crane and Miss Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Foley, Senator and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Plant, Miss Brown, Mrs. A. E. Jones and others to the number of about 110. In the receiving line were Major and Mrs. R. R. Steedman, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Dale and Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott. Major and Mrs. Steedman had Miss Plants as their guest for the hop, Lieut. and Mrs. McGinnis had Miss Brown, and Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott had Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Simpson. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott gave a dinner Saturday evening for their guests; Captain Simmons, Captain de Funiak and Lieutenant Page were also present.

Tuesday, Feb. 16, Major and Mrs. Steedman had as guests at dinner Mrs. A. E. Jones, Captain de Funiak and Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott. The table decorations were pink and the flowers pink carnations.

Lieut. and Mrs. K. S. Gregory had as their guests at dinner Wednesday evening Lieutenant Page and Dr. Voorhies. The meat course was game, as Dr. Voorhies and Lieutenant Gregory had been on a successful hunting trip the day before.

Thursday afternoon the ladies of the post enjoyed a delightful card party, given at the home of Mrs. J. W. Foley, of Bismarck. Thursday evening nearly the whole garrison attended a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Patterson in Patterson hall, the largest dance of the season, about 300 guests being present. A delicious supper was served at the Northwest. Friday evening a match bowling game was played between the married officers and the bachelors, the former taking all three games by narrow margins. The married officers' team is composed of Major Steedman, Capt. E. H. Cooke, Lieuts. L. H. Cook, K. S. Gregory and J. D. Elliott. The bachelors are Capt. W. H. Simons, Lieuts. J. H. Page, P. H. Bagby, C. W. Elliott and Dr. Voorhies. A second game is to be played next Tuesday.

Major and Mrs. Steedman gave a supper Sunday night for Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Messersmith, of Dickinson; Captain de Funiak and Lieutenant Page. After supper violin solos by Mrs. Messersmith were greatly enjoyed. Monday Mrs. J. D. Elliott entertained Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Messersmith at luncheon.

The Enlisted Men's Social Club gave the largest dance of their series on Washington's Birthday. The gymnasium was tastefully decorated and a large portrait of General Washington hung at one end. The supper far surpassed former oc-

casions. The dances are very popular with the Bismarck people, who come out in large numbers.

The annual indoor meet was held the 23d and was very interesting. Co. F carried off most of the honors, while Co. E won the tug-of-war. The race in the Bowling League was quite exciting and ended with Cos. E and H tied for first place, so three extra games were played. Co. E turned out in force and did some fine rooting and the team certainly "tore things loose"; their total for the three games was 2,559, which won the prize easily. Their score for three games compares favorably with the best made in the International Tournament, just finished in St. Paul.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 27, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rogers entertained on Monday evening at dinner for Capt. E. G. Ovenshine, Capt. H. B. Fiske and Lieut. H. A. Parker. Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Faulkner entertained Monday evening at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead and Captain Fiske. Miss Irene Smith, of St. Paul, entertained Tuesday for Miss Porter, of Mankato, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch. Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers entertained Wednesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Bankhead. Capt. and Mrs. Lynch on Sunday evening gave a "sculptor" party in honor of Miss Porter. The honors were won by Lieut. Max R. Wainer, Miss Amy Shepherd, Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, and Miss Cummings, of St. Paul.

Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall entertained Friday afternoon at bridge. Mrs. A. B. Warfield entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr entertained Wednesday evening at cards. Lieut. Fred C. Rogers, recently appointed, left Friday to join his regiment, the 16th Infantry, at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. He is the son of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf. Mrs. Herbert I. Harris entertained on Monday for the Monday Bridge Club. Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers on Sunday gave a dinner for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Winfield Scott Ederly, of St. Paul. Capt. Frank E. Bamford and Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe on Tuesday gave a dinner for the bachelor officers of the regiment.

Miss Miller, of St. Paul, who has been the guest of Miss Beall, returned to her home on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser entertained the young people of the garrison at supper on Sunday evening. Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, Major Thomas W. Griffith, Major Fielder M. M. Beall, and Major Tyree R. Rivers were guests at the luncheon given on Monday by the Minneapolis Club, at which Rear Admiral R. D. Evans was the guest of honor. Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell entertained Monday afternoon at cards.

Miss Cooper, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Griffith, returned to her home on Tuesday. Captain Hansell and son, Haywood, returned Thursday from Rochester, Minn. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler left Friday for Washington and New York. In Washington they will be the guests of Mrs. Koehler's brother, Congressman Daniel R. Anthony, of Leavenworth; in New York they will visit Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C. Mrs. Charles Burnett returned Saturday from Rochester, where she has been for the past month, and has completely recovered from her recent serious illness.

Mrs. W. S. Ederly at the Angus, St. Paul, entertained on Tuesday at bridge; among those going in from this garrison were Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Farr. An informal dancing club has been organized by the officers and ladies of the post and hopes will be given every other Friday. The Garrison Five Hundred Club met Friday evening at the Officers' Club. Eight tables were played, and the honors were won by Mrs. Farr, Major Griffith and Lieut. W. E. Gilmore.

Capt. Richard O. Croxton, Q.M., left Friday for Fort Leavenworth to take examination for promotion. Capt. A. B. Warfield and J. M. Campbell were among the bowlers that made creditable showing in the finals of the international bowling tournament which came to a close last evening in St. Paul.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 1, 1909.

The garrison is all excitement over the coming athletic meet. The Cavalrymen are bent on retrieving their laurels and the Artillerymen are just as determined to carry away top honors again.

Bids for the construction of two hay-sheds in the Artillery post were opened last Wednesday, and C. P. Steavenson, of Junction City, Kas., was the lowest bidder. The bids were forwarded to Washington. Battery E, 6th F.A., defeated the fast five of Chapman, Kas., in an exciting game of basketball at the post gymnasium on Washington's birthday, 18 to 14. Battery F, 6th F.A., defeated Troop M, 7th Cav., in a hair-raising game on the cavalry diamond last Sunday, these teams being in a deadlock for the silver cup to be awarded the post champions. Kelly, of Battery F, was in fine form, striking out sixteen men, and the Artillerymen trotted off with the trophy by a score of 10 to 9.

Master Tilford, Cameron, son of Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, is confined to his room with German measles. Captain Cameron's family is in quarantine. Major James B. Erwin, I.G., arrived Sunday for the annual inspection and is a guest of the Officers' Club.

Battery E, 6th F.A., again defeated the fast five of the Junction City High School at the latter's hall Friday night, by a score of 17 to 15. The Ladies' Basketball Team of Emporia, Kas., will be here next week to try conclusions with the team of Troop F, 7th Cav., at the post gymnasium.

Captain Cameron, Assistant Commandant, Mounted Service School, has received a telegram from Washington that the School Detachment bill has passed all right, a source of great satisfaction to school officials. Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle entertained at bridge on Saturday evening. Captain Bunker won the gentlemen's prize, and Mrs. Margaret the ladies' prize. Mrs. Innis Swift entertained at euchre Thursday afternoon, and at bridge Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Guilfoyle won the prize at bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Beverly F. Brown gave a pretty Washington birthday party for Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Snow, Lieut. and Mrs. De Armond and Captain Long. The table decorations were very appropriate and bridge followed the dinner. Mrs. Eben Swift, Jr., was hostess at a delightful card party last Thursday at Carr Hall. Captain Cassels entertained with a stag last Thursday evening. The bridge club met at Major and Mrs. Hinds' last Thursday and Mrs. McKinley won the prize. Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle entertained at euchre Tuesday afternoon, and about forty ladies enjoyed her hospitality.

FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Feb. 21, 1909.

Major and Mrs. Johnson recently entertained informally all the officers and ladies at a "rabbit" party. Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs and Mrs. Cronkhite gave a delightful dinner for Chaplain and Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. MacDonald, Lieutenant England and his mother. Mrs. Field gave a dinner for the children of the garrison and several little people from town, after which they all attended an illustrated lecture at the post chapel.

The bachelors, Lieutenants Anderson, Conway and Simpson, entertained the Bridge Club. Delicious refreshments were served and the prizes for the month's scores were awarded. Mrs. Johnson received first and Mrs. Parkman second. Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts entertained at bridge and a chafing-dish supper for eight. The bachelors' mess entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill and Lieut. and Mrs. Field at dinner, after which all adjourned to the Bridge Club, which met at Dr. and Mrs. Parkman's.

Monday of last week Lieutenant Mauborgne left for Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion. Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Johnson gave a charming dinner for twelve, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Duncan, Lieut. and

Mrs. Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs, Mrs. Cronkhite, Lieut. and Mrs. Field and Lieutenant Simpson. The Sewing Circle met at Mrs. MacDonald's on Friday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts entertained the Bridge Club Saturday evening. The Dutch lunch served was greatly enjoyed. So far Lieutenant Pitts holds the highest score. Sunday evening Dr. Dunaway, president of the university, gave a splendid lecture at the post chapel, his subject being Abraham Lincoln.

Wednesday the bachelors entertained at bridge Capt. and Mrs. Duncan, Lieut. and Mrs. Grubbs, and Mrs. Cronkhite. Mrs. Grubbs entertained the Sewing Circle on Friday afternoon. Saturday evening the Bridge Club met at Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill's.

The post is in quite an unsettled state just at present, on account of the large amount of repair work going on among the quarters.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 27, 1909.

The people of Fort Douglas enjoyed a most delightful affair on the evening of Feb. 22 at the hop room, when they gathered for a masquerade ball. The affair was of necessity limited to the people of the garrison, except a few of the young girls who were special friends of the bachelors, but it was altogether one of the very jolliest events ever given there. The hall was gayly decorated with flags and bunting. Among the characters were: Mrs. C. R. Elliott, a flower girl; Mrs. John S. Upham, a pansy; Miss Ward, Spanish dancer; Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall, a cadet girl; Mrs. Alva Lee, a flower girl; Miss Williams, a Japanese lady; Miss Rosalie Williams, a baby girl; Miss Garcey, a Roman peasant girl; Mrs. Scott, a Japanese maiden; Mrs. Purviance and Mrs. Rifkenberck, Colonial dames; Mrs. Butcher, a baby girl; Miss Stubbfield, a Japanese lady; Mrs. Arrasmith, Little Red Riding Hood; Miss Storm, a shepherdess; Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. McClure, flower girls; Mr. Moore, a darkey dude; Mr. Waterman, a cavalier; Mr. Dixon, a Spaniard; Mr. Greene, a clown; Mr. Miller, a Colonial cavalier; Mr. Adams, a clown; Mr. Huddleson, a page; Mr. McClure, Buster Brown; Mr. Butcher, Buster Brown; Mrs. Seaman, a darkey; Mr. Santschi, a sailor; Mr. Garcey, His Satanic Majesty; Mr. Lee, a Mexican general; Mr. Elliott, a clown; Mr. Walthall, a tombstone; Major Atter, a sailor; Mr. Ellis, an Indian; Mr. Upham, King of Hearts; Captain Harker, a frontiersman; Mr. Snow, a darkey minstrel. Just before supper time Mr. Moore took a flash-light photograph of the entire party, and this picture is anxiously sought as a souvenir of a very gay evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall entertained on Wednesday evening at hearts, in honor of Mrs. Walthall's sister, Miss Storm, of New Jersey, who is a guest at the post. The guests were mostly young people both of the garrison and from town. The two brides of the season, Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Bryan Conrad, were the honor guests at a luncheon on Saturday, given by Mrs. J. R. Walker at the Alta Club. Covers were laid for thirty guests, and the decorations were of violets and pale pink tulips. Capt. and Mrs. Richard P. Rifkenberck entertained a few friends at a dinner Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh entertained at bridge Saturday evening, Feb. 27, in honor of Captain Cavanaugh's birthday.

Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward, who have spent the past half year with the Scotts, left Wednesday for the West to visit relatives. Mrs. G. A. Wieser entertained the Regimental Bridge Club last Tuesday, when Mrs. Uline and Mrs. Butcher won the prizes.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 27, 1909.

Major and Mrs. Henry T. Allen passed through El Paso this week on their way to Washington to attend the Inauguration, and spent a few hours at the home of their old friend Mrs. T. H. Logan, on Magoffin avenue. Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th Inf., is out again after a recent illness. Miss Levy, of St. Paul, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Parker. Capt. Samuel Burkhardt is enjoying a short leave in Douglas, Ariz., playing golf with the Country Club golf team. Capt. William Glasgow, 13th Cav., who has been spending the last three months with his family in El Paso, sails for the Philippines on March 5.

At the Lincoln memorial services, held in the city Feb. 12, Col. Joseph P. Huston made the opening address. The large hall of the Fraternal Brotherhood of El Paso was draped in flags borrowed from the recruiting depot and the 19th Infantry band volunteered its services. A pleasant informal dinner was given at the Country Club last week by Lieut. Julian L. Dodge in honor of Miss Mary Gibson, of El Paso.

Many Army officers will no doubt be grieved to learn of the death of Judge Wyndham Kemp, who died at his home in El Paso, Feb. 8. Judge Kemp fell down the stairs at this post while attending a ball New Year's eve and never recovered from the injuries received. Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., accompanied by his staff and other officers of the regiment, attended the funeral services held at the Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham, 12th Inf., will soon visit her mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Logan, at her Magoffin avenue home. Mrs. Godfrey, wife of General Godfrey, U.S.A., retired, passed through El Paso last week on her way to join her husband in Tucson, Ariz.

A very pleasant informal card party was given by Mrs. "Jack" Miller at her quarters last week, complimentary to Miss Levy, of St. Paul, who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Parker. The prize was won by Miss Myles, of El Paso. Beside the ladies of the garrison Mrs. Miller's guests were the Misses Nina Neff, Mary Gibson, Henrietta Buckler, Kathleen Myles and Mrs. Charles Maple. Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., recently ordered for duty on the transport Logan, left last week for his new post. Mrs. Hanson and the children will join him later.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 25, 1909.

Last night in the post gymnasium was held the last formal hop of this gay season. The hall was appropriately decorated, and though the weather was stormy there was a large attendance. At midnight a delicious supper was served. The ladies of the garrison have organized a "Reading Club," which will meet Thursday mornings at Colonel Mansfield's house. This week the play to be studied will be "Taming of the Shrew."

Monday evenings the regimental band gives a delightful concert in the post gymnasium, which is greatly enjoyed. In the post gymnasium Thursday evenings the Fort Thomas Entertainment Club, under direction of Chaplain Pruden, gives an entertainment to the garrison and guests from the Highlands. Several delightful concerts and lectures have been enjoyed throughout the winter. This week there will be a lecture on Holland with stereopticon slides.

The popular afternoon "500 Card Club" organized by the ladies of the garrison has been entertained during the past month by Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Watkins and Mrs. Marquart. Mrs. Lewis entertained at a delightful luncheon Feb. 18 for several ladies of the garrison and out of town guests. The evening of Feb. 15 Dr. and Mrs. Hazeltine entertained the garrison at a valentine card party. There were ten tables at which "500" was played. The house was very beautifully decorated with ferns, red hearts and carnations—each guest receiving a valentine. The prizes were won by Colonel Mansfield and Mrs. Lang. At midnight a delicious supper was served at small tables.

Lieutenant Moseley has left for Fort Leavenworth to take his examination for promotion, which will take him and his charming wife from the regiment, much to the regret of the 2d. Mrs. Halleck is paying an extended visit to her cousin, Mrs. Bolter. Lieutenant Cullison is absent on leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews have joined from leave spent in Texas. Captains Saffarans and Watkins leave March 1 to inspect the

militia of Ohio. Major Browne is absent on inspection duty with the militia of Kentucky. During her husband's absence Mrs. Watkins will visit friends in Kentucky. Mrs. Browne, accompanied by her son, Mr. Harry Browne, has left for a visit to Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wright entertained at dinner last week for Col. and Miss Mansfield. Mrs. Harris entertained recently at a small luncheon for Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain, of Detroit, a visitor at the post.

ALPHA.

TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Jan. 17, 1909.

The 10th Cavalry has just received formal orders announcing its departure for the home land, and both officers and men are satisfied with their prospective new station and gratified with the pleasure of being permitted to return home via the Suez Canal. This is the first time the 10th has ever been assigned an Eastern station, and also the first time Fort Ethan Allen has ever been ordered garrisoned by colored troops.

In the annual athletic meet, Department of Luzon, the regiment won the following prizes: Machine gun platoon, silver cup; horse training squad, first place; field and track events, silver cup; relay race, silver cup; baseball, second place; 100-yard dash, Private Loud, Troop I, 1st place; high jump, Private Johnson, Troop B, 1st place; broadsword, Private Colanin, Troop H, 1st place. All places of first place got silver medals.

Colonel Augur ordered parade, after which the squadrons were massed to the front and center in columns of troops, and he personally presented the prizes, and made a brief address. He said in part: "I wish to express my congratulations and my sincere thanks to the officers and men for the interest they have taken, the hard work they have done and the success they have attained in the Department athletic meet. Though we did not get all the prizes we wanted, yet we got a good share, and it is hoped that what we have done will instill a pride and promote a spirit in the men to do their best to attain success in everything they go at for the uplifting of the honor of the regiment and the maintaining of the good record already established." He also spoke of our new station, saying that we are soon to go up in New England where colored soldiers have never been stationed, and he hoped that the deportment of the enlisted men would be such as to leave a lasting impression on the inhabitants of the New England States that colored soldiers are as orderly and soldierly men as can be found anywhere. He told us how important it is for each individual man to strive to uphold discipline and the military bearing already attained by the regiment, and to do this, he said: "The good men must take care of the bad men." One could see from the expression on the Colonel's face that every word spoken was from the depth of his heart, and one could also see that every word had its desired effect. The soldiers were sitting with their mouths open like so many frogs waiting for flies, and their ears turned so that not one single word would escape their hearing.

The 10th Cavalry has never been lacking in discipline, efficiency, military demeanor and loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. It is well known that the regiment is officered by white commissioned officers, who are daily using their military skill and education in teaching and trying to perfect the colored soldier. Notwithstanding, success could not be attained were it not for the non-commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers to an army are like unto bits and lines used to guide a team of horses—if they are of good material, well manufactured, kept well in hand, manned by proper strength and skill, the team (which represents the enlisted force) will seldom get unruly or run away. But on the other hand, if the bits and lines are made of poor material, they may be handled ever so cautiously, manned with most excellent skill, yet occasionally in breaking in new horses (recruits), and in handling old ones, who are fractious and stubborn, one will have a smashup sometimes. The 10th Cavalry is blessed with that strong material for making non-commissioned officers that can be relied upon under all circumstances and upon all occasions, both in peace and war time. They have not only their regiment, but the whole colored race at heart, and are well aware that they have a duty to perform and a responsibility to shoulder and carry day after day.

NON-COM. OF THE TENTH.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 27, 1909.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer entertained with a dinner complimentary to their guest, Miss McChesney, and Miss Adams, Miss Helen Clark, Miss Edith Burbank, Captains Locke, Merry, Nicklin, Lieutenants Thorne and A. S. Johnson. Mrs. Myer entertained the young people of the post with an afternoon tea to meet Miss McChesney. Mrs. Mackall and Mrs. Churchill assisted. Mrs. Myer gave another, tea later, and among the visiting girls present were Miss McChesney, Miss Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman, Miss Harper and Miss Cassidy, of Pittsburgh. Those who assisted were Miss Budd, Miss Quimby, Miss Gerard, Miss Laura Girard, Miss Bomer and others.

The officers gave a delightful hop at Muth's garden. Many from town and the post enjoyed the event. Mrs. John L. Clem was hostess at a beautiful luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday. Covers were laid for Messdames Myer, Butler, Berry, Ripley, Dougherty, Payne, Reed, Churchill, Davidson, Laurence, Wise, Bash, and Ward; Misses McChesney, Clarke, Sullivan and the hostess. Capt. and Mrs. Shepard and Capt. and Mrs. Whaley gave a musicale at the post gymnasium with great success. Supper followed. Capt. and Mrs. Wallace entertained at dinner, having as their guests Miss Quimby, of New York, Misses Helen and Miriam Clark, Misses Connerly, Capt. B. P. Nicklin, Lieutenants Chaney, Johnson and Buckner.

The Misses Woodward, of Atlanta, Ga., entertained the Girls' Card Club. Miss Cabanne, of St. Louis, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Laurence J. Fleming has been the recipient of many social functions during her visit. Col. and Mrs. John L. Clem entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Mackall, Miss Lewis, Miss Greene, Capt. and Mrs. J. Shepard, Mr. Bedell and Mr. Adams. Col. and Mrs. Butler gave a dinner for Miss Percival, Miss Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Captain Nicklin, Mr. Hughes. Last night's hop was well attended, although, the lenten season has commenced.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 27, 1909.

Last Tuesday evening the officers and ladies gave a brilliant and enjoyable reception to Major and Mrs. Brewster. Beside the people of the post there was a large number from Sheridan and surrounding towns. The decorations of the spacious post hall were both beautiful and unique; from the best bunting the post could afford, to the plain tin cup and canteen, were used in designing the figures and emblems that were arranged upon all four walls.

The chaplain gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on Feb. 22 on the "Life of Washington," which was greatly appreciated by the large audience. Wednesday evening's entertainment was athletic and musical and was enjoyed by a full house.

Mrs. Harry H. Bissell returned a few days ago from Leavenworth, where she has been visiting her mother.

A large portable boxing platform is being built by the post carpenter to be used in the monthly athletic entertainment at the post hall, to be constructed in the center, with seats on all four sides. There is some good talent in the battalion and it is expected that much more will develop shortly, as a professional instructor has been employed from Sheridan to give several lessons each week at the post gym.

The roads are getting into a little better condition about the

post and the officers who have mounts are taking advantage of the good spell of weather.

Last Saturday evening Mrs. Kellond entertained at the club. The evening was taken up with games, puzzles and various funny little "stunts" and was a very enjoyable affair.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., March 1, 1909.

The members of the Des Moines Commercial Club entertained the officers of the garrison at a luncheon and smoker at the Hotel Savary last week.

General Morton and staff were in Des Moines last week on business pertaining to the selection of a location for the big military tournament that is to be held in the city next October. It is probable that the stadium at Drake University will be selected, if sufficient ground can be obtained in proximity for camping the eight thousand troops that will be present.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Bratton gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. John Hull. The house was beautifully decorated and a dainty luncheon was served. The prizes were won by Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Vose, Mrs. Smalley and Mrs. Romeyn. "The most enjoyable of the season," was the verdict of all who attended the dance on Tuesday evening, given by Capt. and Mrs. Fenton. The first half of the program was given up to regular dance numbers, after which supper was served and then came a cotillion of many beautiful figures and attractive favors.

Mr. Graham, of Fort Dodge, and Mr. Stewart, of Sheridan, Iowa, were week-end guests of the officers at Clayton Hall. Both were famous on the football field during their college days at Michigan. Mr. Graham is the son of the late Major Graham, of the Pay Dept., and Mr. Stewart, a brother of Captain Stewart, 25th Inf.

A lively wrestling bout was held at the gymnasium last week, in which Privates Temple and Stratham, of Troop H, and Private Doucette, of Troop B, were victorious over their contestants from Des Moines and Fort Dodge.

Capt. J. T. Nance has recently joined the regiment and assigned to the command of Troop F. He has been on duty at the University of California.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., Feb. 27, 1909.

The first of the week was fairly packed with social events in anticipation of Lent. The 22d was forced to do double duty, both for the observance of Washington's Birthday and bearing the burden of last receptions before Ash Wednesday. One of the handsomest teas of the season was by Mrs. T. C. Power, in town, when all the post ladies were either guests or in the assisting line. Many attractive small dinners have been given in the garrison during the week. Col. and Mrs. Mann have entertained, both at dinner and a card game. The Hunts, Hawleys and Bonnycastles have also been hosts at pretty dinners.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryther entertained, on Thursday, rather more formally, going with their guests afterward to the Bridge Club, which was held this week at Lieutenant Dannemiller's. The last meeting of the month is always one of unusual interest, for the distribution of prizes carries with it much fun and excitement. General congratulations and pleasure followed Colonel Mann's announcement that Captain Schindel had carried off the first prize with a top score of 3,385 points, and Mrs. Ford the second prize, with a count of 3,120 points.

Major John H. Beacom returned last Sunday night from the East, after a two months' leave.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Feb. 25, 1909.

Mrs. Woodbury and daughter will leave Friday for Vancouver Barracks to join Colonel Woodbury, who is at present in command of the Department. Mrs. J. C. Saunders, who has been visiting her brother, Capt. W. R. Sample, for several months, left Saturday for Sumner, Wash.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. Ewell returned to the post on the 18th from a three months' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Whipple spent Sunday with friends in Tacoma.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Woodbury entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club, which is composed of the ladies of the post and friends in Seattle. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained Major and Mrs. Kutz at dinner Tuesday evening.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., March 2, 1909.

Fleet week is over, the ships leaving for different points; it was an endless round of dinners, teas and receptions, winding up with the parade, luncheon at the Monticello Hotel for the officers and an elaborate one for the men at the new Naval Young Men's Christian Association. Saturday the men from the ships at Old Point began to arrive, also eight companies of soldiers from Fort Monroe, with several bands. On the reviewing stand, to witness the parade, were Rear Admiral Taussig, Colonel Waller, Mayor Riddick, of Norfolk, Mayor Reed, of Portsmouth, and many others. As the sailors came into sight the enthusiasm was unbounded. After the parade in the parlors of the Monticello, the reception committee, headed by Alrah H. Martin, welcomed the guests, after which lunch was served. Several speeches were made, Capt. F. E. Fletcher, U.S.S. Vermont, making a masterly one to the toast, "The Atlantic Fleet."

Mdsn. and Mrs. Dibrell entertained delightfully at dinner on the U.S.S. Ohio on Wednesday evening for Miss Marie Tunstall, of Washington, and Mrs. J. D. and Miss Laura Speight, of Norfolk.

Mr. Thomas Brander, Miss Brander and Mrs. Taliaferro left Monday for Fort Myer to join Chaplain William Walke Brander, U.S.A. Mrs. and Miss Brander will make their home there. Mdsn. A. Gerrard Martin and bride are guests at the Arlington Cottage, Virginia Beach. Mrs. Bullard and Mrs. Redgrave, who have been spending a few days with Mrs. Crose on the Richmond, have returned to their homes in Baltimore.

On Thursday evening there was a box party, followed by supper at the Lynnhaven, to see Nat Goodwin in "The Master Hand." In the party were Ensign and Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Margaret Van Patten, Paymr. E. H. Van Patten and Mr. Paul Blincoe. Ensign Louis H. Maxfield, whose wedding to Miss Hattie Page occurs to-day, has been at the Lynnhaven for the past week. Lieut. W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C., has taken an apartment at the Boutecourt, Paymr. and Mrs. George Seibels are in Washington attending the inauguration. Paymaster Baker entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon on the U.S.S. Connecticut. His guests were: Mrs. Baker, Miss Lucille Martin, of Summit Point, Md.; Miss Cornelia McBlair, Miss Janette Marsh, of Cincinnati; Miss Virgie Rogers, and Miss Mary Sharp, and the officers of the Connecticut. Comdr. J. D. McDonald, U.S.N., entertained at a very enjoyable party on the U.S.S. Castine on Monday, to witness the return of the fleet, for Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. L. R. Hamersley, of New York; Mrs. Roland Curtin, Mr. McCanley, Lieutenant Smith, U.S.N., and Captain Barker, U.S.M.C. The officers of the U.S.S. Nina entertained very delightfully at dinner on Monday evening. Those present were: Ensign and Mrs. Bassett, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. Curtin, Mrs. Cutts, Miss Jean Smith, Ensigns Nimitz, Newton, Cooper and Carter. Paymaster Neil entertained on Tuesday on board the U.S.S. Franklin at a beautiful dinner. A miniature model of the U.S.S. Maine made an attractive centerpiece and the dinner favors were bunches of American Beauty roses tied with hat ribbons of the ship. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Paymr. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Mr. and Mrs. Tarkington, Mrs. Shaler, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs.

Knatt, Miss Kuhn, Miss Jean Smith, Miss Wilson, Miss Gerard, Mr. Shaler, Lieutenant Abernathy, Paymaster Hiltton, Dr. Mears, Mr. Otte, and Consul Didaphe.

BORN.

DAVIS.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Feb. 27, 1909, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Arthur J. Davis, 1st U.S. Inf.

PERRILL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. H. P. Perrill, U.S.N., on March 1, 1909, at Brookline, Mass., a daughter.

TARRANT.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 28, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. W. T. Tarrant, U.S.N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

MANNING—BRUEGGE.—At New York city, March 1, 1909, Ensign James J. Manning, U.S.N., and Miss Arah B. Bruegge.

NUTTMAN—MITCHELL.—March 3, 1909, Mrs. Alice Long Mitchell, sister of Major Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C., to Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.

ROBINSON—BURNHAM.—At Norfolk, Va., March 1, 1909, Lieut. Samuel M. Robinson, U.S.N., and Miss Emma Mary Burnham.

DIED.

BOWYER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1909, Mr. Joseph McCarter Bowyer, attorney-at-law, in his twenty-sixth year; only son of Capt. John M. Bowyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bowyer. Buried at Erie, Pa., Feb. 27, 1909.

COLEMAN.—Died at Ancon, Canal Zone, March 1, 1909, Chief Carpenter's Mate Charles K. Coleman, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee.

DRINEN.—Died Feb. 19, 1909, at 739 South Second West street, Salt Lake City, Utah, Mary A., wife of Q.M. Sergt. D. H. Drinen, U.S.A., retired.

RIXEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1909, Mrs. L. Henrie Rixey, sister of Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N.

SCHERER.—Died Feb. 27, 1909, at Elm, Minn., Mrs. Aamlia Scherer, mother of Capt. L. C. Scherer, 4th U.S. Cav., and grandmother of Lieut. Robert Olesen, Marine Hospital Service.

SMYTH.—Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1909, Mr. Lindley Smyth, jr., brother of the wife of Lieut. W. R. Bettison, Coast Art., U.S.A.

WALTON.—Died at Annapolis, Md., March 2, 1909, Med. Dir. Thomas C. Walton, U.S.N., retired.

WHEELER.—Died at Augusta, Me., Feb. 22, 1909, Dr. Ernest H. Wheeler, formerly captain and assistant surgeon of Volunteers, and health officer at Colon.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, has issued an order which states that upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, Division National Guard, the 8th and 13th Artillery Districts are designated as the commands to which the two chaplains at present allowed by law to the Coast Artillery Corps shall be attached, and the commanding officers of these districts are authorized to submit nominations. The 9th Artillery district is not authorized under the above order to have a chaplain, for the reason that Col. W. F. Morris stated that he did not wish to appoint one. It is assumed that the Colonel was of the opinion that chaplains can find a more fruitful field elsewhere.

Five amendments to the military law of New York were introduced in the Legislature Feb. 25 by Assemblyman Callan. One adds to the Militia Council the chief of coast artillery, and provides that the five officers shall be officers not below the grade of captain instead of field officers, as provided at present. The bill repeals the provision authorizing the adjutant general to supply arms and ammunition to Grand Army posts. The other amendments are: Requiring a two-thirds vote of all the members of associations for the adoption of by-laws; providing for the use of armories by Grand Army or other veteran organizations, including the Sons of Veterans; making the daily pay of an ordinance sergeant \$2, and providing that an enlisted man dropped because he cannot be found cannot be taken up, and the time he has served shall not be credited to him, as is done in the case of enlisted men dropped by reason of removal. The amendment relating to the Militia Council is criticized by some officers as liable to prove to the disadvantage of the National Guard. It is pointed out that some inexperienced captains might find their way on the council through favoritism some time, in place of more experienced officers. The present law allows no officer below major on the council, which many officers hold is the better plan, as it insures men of more rank and experience as members of the council.

Col. E. F. Austin, of the 8th N.Y., was the reviewing officer at the 1st Battalion review of the 71st N.Y., under Major Linson on March 3, and the event was very successful. Lieut. Col. X. B. Thurston, of the division staff, will review the 2d Battalion, under Major Bruch, on March 12, and Lieut. Col. W. C. Fisk, of the 7th Regiment, will review the 3d Battalion, under Major Beekman, on March 23.

The twenty-eighth annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 13th N.Y. Coast Artillery, in the armory on Feb. 26, was attended by 1,000 couples. The grand march at midnight, headed by Col. Charles O. Davis, under the swaying flags of all nations and the play of calcium lights was full of beautiful color effects made by the contrasts of the organizing gowns and soldiers' uniforms. The music was by the 13th Regiment band, W. S. Myrnat, chief musician. The officers of the Association are: President, Q.M. Sergt. George O. Wilson; vice-president, Post Q.M. Sergt. F. A. Morris; treasurer, Post Q.M. Sergt. C. Graham; recording secretary, 2d-elect Sergt. H. A. Duffy; financial secretary, Theodore Whitehead, F.M. For the sixth consecutive year Sergt. F. A. Morris acted as chairman of the executive committee. Sergt. A. M. Waldron was chairman of the reception committee, and Sergt. E. O. Irish, chairman of the floor committee.

Commanding officers of National Guard organizations in Brooklyn, N.Y., have unanimously decided not to turn out their commands upon the invitation of the committee that is arranging the celebration of the opening of the Queensboro Bridge next June. They have taken the stand that Guardsmen have enough military duty to perform and that it would be inexpedient to enter into any more civic celebrations. During the past twelve months the National Guard organizations have been called upon frequently to join civic parades, which they could well have missed.

A fine program of athletic sports will be run off by the United Spanish War Veterans of Manhattan, New York city, on the night of Saturday, March 6, at the armory of the 22d Regiment, Broadway and Sixty-eighth street. The program includes sprints and runs at various distances, bicycle races, shot put, relay races, etc., and dancing will follow. Many noted athletes have entered and an evening of exciting sport is assured.

A review of the 1st Battery, N.Y., by Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, will be held at the armory Friday night, March 12.

A review of the 23d N.Y. by Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.Y., will be held at the armory on Saturday night, March 13.

Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, will review the 14th N.Y., in its armory on the night of Friday, March 19.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will review the 13th N.Y., in its armory on Wednesday night, March 24.

A review of the 47th N.Y., by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, will be held at the armory on Saturday night, March 27.

Co. B, 23d N.Y., is planning a novel event for the night of March 19 at the armory, in which the men will appear in white duck trousers, and the young women attendants will be attired as Red Cross nurses.

A military athletic meet, under the auspices of the 22d

Regiment, N.G.N.Y., (military athletic champions of the United States), will be held at the armory, Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, Monday evening, March 22, 1909. The following events are open to the members of the 22d Regiment: 70-yard dash, handicap, 176-yard run novice (1 lap), 1 1/2 mile bicycle, handicap, putting 12-lb. shot, handicap, 440-yards run, handicap, 176-yards sack race, 600-yards run novice, 1 mile walk, 220-yards hurdle, 890-yards run and 1 mile run, all handicaps, obstacle race, inter-company relay race. Special event—final round robin relay, 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., vs 23d Regiment, Infantry, N.G.N.Y. Entries close with Lieut. George H. Horn, at the armory on Monday, March 15, 1909. There will be dancing after the games.

Adjutant General Gatchell, of Wyoming, announces that the National Guard of the state will undergo annual inspection by Capt. Oliver S. Eskridge, 11th U.S. Inf., beginning on March 2 at Sheridan, and ending March 16, with Co. G at Cheyenne.

A bill which will work a great deal of good in the New Jersey National Guard, is that which passed the Senate last week, retiring all officers of the National Guard of that state arbitrarily at the age of sixty-four years; they can retire, if they desire, at sixty-two years. The bill will be signed by the Governor shortly after March 4. The following are some of the officers who will be forced to retire: Adjutant General R. H. Breintall; Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, U.S. G.; Brig. Gen. John D. McGill, surg. gen.; Lieut. Col. Charles Boltwood, A.I.G.; Lieut. Col. Mortimer Lamson, medical inspector; Lieut. Col. Daniel B. Murphy, I.G. of division; Gen. E. P. Howard, J.A. of division; Lieut. Col. George W. Terberry, asst. surg. gen.; Brig. Gen. Edward C. Campbell, commandant of 1st Brigade; Lieut. James S. Marsh, paymaster of the 1st Regiment. It is also said that Gen. Bird W. Spencer is among those the new law affects.

Major David M. Flynn, inspector of small arms practice, detailed to the 2d Brigade staff, N.G.N.Y., has been appointed by General Spencer as assistant inspector general of rifle practice with rank of lieutenant colonel to succeed the late Lieut. Col. Richard B. Reading. There being now eight inspectors of small arms practice attached to the division, brigades and the regiments, the appointment from their number to the statutory position in the department of a higher rank seemed to be a proper recognition of the inspectors, and hence the deserved promotion for Major Flynn. It is understood that General Spencer first offered the place to Lieut. Colonel Rowland, of the division staff, and to Major Burgess, of the 1st Brigade staff, but both preferred to retain their present commission, the appointment therefore going next in order to Major Flynn. In civilian life Major Flynn is the cashier of the First National Bank of Princeton, New Jersey, and has been in the National Guard for a number of years in various capacities.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

Officers of the National Guard Association of New York have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Major Newton E. Turgeon, 74th Regiment, Buffalo; first vice-president, Col. William G. Bates, 71st Regiment, who was elected president but declined in favor of Major Turgeon; second vice-president, Comdr. Andrew E. Kalbach, 1st Naval Battalion; secretary, Lieutenant Gilbert V. Schenck, 10th Regiment; treasurer, Major D. M. Flynn, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery. On motion of Captain O'Ryan, 1st Battery, the Code Committee was directed to prepare a bill for presentation to the present legislature, providing for an annual allowance pro rata for the first calendar year of \$100 for mounted officers and \$50 for foot officers.

One of the most important matters adopted by the Association was that looking to the establishment of a state service school for officers.

As a result of the exorbitant rates demanded by the railroad companies of National Guard organizations who had planned a trip to Washington for the inauguration this year, a resolution was adopted authorizing the delegates from the New York State National Guard Association to the Interstate National Guard Association, at Los Angeles, to advocate the passage by Congress of a bill that will place the National Guard on the same basis as the Regular Army in the matter of transportation and compel the railroad companies to carry citizen soldiers at any time under the same terms as Regulars.

One bill to be introduced in the state legislature will provide that dishonorably discharged members of the National Guard or naval militia shall be disqualified from holding positions under the Civil Service law, and that all members of either branch of the state service, having or being entitled to a full and honorable discharge, shall be allowed five per cent. for experience in any examination taken for a Civil Service position.

The reorganization of the Association which was affected under the new military law of the state, by which the Association is now officially recognized, will permit the National Guard Association, through its Code Committee, to go direct to the legislature with anything that may be deemed to be of benefit to officers and men in the state service.

GENERAL WOOD REVIEWS 12TH N. Y.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. G. T. Langhorne, 11th Cav. A.D.C., reviewed the 12th N.Y., under command of Col. George R. Dyer, at the armory on the night of February 25, before a very large audience, and the regiment made a fine showing, not only in the review, but in the evening parade and regimental drill, which followed.

General Wood was very much impressed with the work of the regiment and the efficient way it was handled in such a small armory. He said that the regiment had every appearance of being composed of the right material for soldiers—the kind of fighting men that are needed in emergency, and men that can be relied upon to perform their duty. The General also noticed the prompt manner in which the men dressed, their steadiness, and their alertness in other details of movements. The appearance of the regiment and its past record of service, certainly merited the General's approbation. The command was promptly equalized for the review by Adjutant Porter, in thirteen companies, of sixteen solid files each, five being assigned to the 1st Battalion and four each to the 2d and 3d. The men were very steady and all the movements throughout the evening were cleanly and promptly executed, those of the drill evoking well deserved applause from the audience, which filled every inch of room available to spectators.

Following the drill the regimental rifle team was presented with medals, General Wood pinning them on the coats of the officers and men. Among those receiving them were Lieut. Colonel Huston, Captain De Russy, Strong and Downs, Commissary Sergeant Loughlin, Ord. Sergeant Pennell, Sergeants Donovan, Smith, Dowling, McKevitt and Vice-Corporal Bernhardt and Private Van Heusen.

An interesting wall scaling exhibition by twenty men from Company G, in command of Lieutenant Saunders was given, the men being equipped with a new pack invented by Captain Harriman. It seemed a very comfortable equipment, and was extremely easy of adjustment. It hangs down on the back of the men, in a single roll, with the rifle on the outside of it. The wall scaled was twenty feet high.

Dancing followed, Colonel Dyer and Mrs. De Peyster leading the interesting grand march. Among the many special guests present were Major Charles Elliott Warren, Major David Banks, jr., Major H. C. Schumm, U.S.A., Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright, Colonel Jay, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Earnest Iselin and others prominent in society.

One of the most important events of the season will be a review of the regiment on Saturday night, March 27, by Baron Rosen, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Baron Rosen will be accompanied by Col. Baron de Bode, the Military Attaché.

69TH N.Y.—COL. EDWARD DUFFY.

In its annual muster and inspection by War Department and state officers, on Feb. 25, the 69th N.Y. showed marked improvement over last year. The regiment paraded 738 officers and men and had twenty-four absentees. This is a net gain in membership of seventy-one over last year's inspection,

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when the figures were 669 present and 29 absent. Company D, Capt. John P. Everett; Company E, Capt. John J. Scanlon; Company G, Capt. B. F. Cummings, and Company I, Capt. Charles Healy, each paraded 100 per cent. of their membership. These companies, and some of the others also, had soap and towels in their haversacks, necessary articles not yet seen in the haversacks of companies of other regiments. The official figures of the muster follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff.....	16	0	16
Non-commissioned Staff.....	12	0	12
Band.....	5	0	5
Hospital Corps.....	24	1	25
Company A.....	58	3	61
" B.....	65	3	68
" C.....	55	1	56
" D.....	91	0	91
" E.....	92	0	92
" F.....	63	2	65
" G.....	55	0	55
" H.....	48	10	58
" I.....	98	0	98
" K.....	56	5	61
Total.....	738	24	762

2D NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y.—CAPT. R. P. FORSHEW.

A review of the 2d Battalion of New York Naval Militia, under command of Comdr. Robert P. Forsheiw, was held in the fine armory of the command on the night of Feb. 27, by Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the naval militia of the state. The reviewing officer was accompanied by a staff consisting of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred B. Fry, chief of staff; Lieut. Comdr. Robert J. Beach, engineer officer; Lieut. Comdr. John C. McEvitt, surgeon; Lieut. Gerod B. Townsend, signal officer; Comdr. A. E. Kalbach, of the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. Russell Raynor, of the 1st Battalion, the acting gunnery officer of the staff.

The battalion paraded in blue uniforms, and was formed in line for review under the direction of Lieut. Comdr. William G. Ford, executive officer, equalized into five divisions of sixteen solid files each, and presented a handsome appearance. The men are a clean cut body, with an excellent duty doing record, and considering the fact that they have so much to learn in the seamanship branch, the display of the battalion in Infantry, although lacking in a few minor details, was a very creditable piece of work. In the march all the divisions went by in excellent shape. Then followed a short drill in close column movements, and also the formation of street column and square, with the fringes. Evening parade was the concluding military event. During the latter close on 100 officers and men were presented with medals for 100 per cent. of duty, Captain Miller formally presenting the medals and praising the devotion to duty of those receiving them. Among those who received the medals were:

Twelve years—Comdr. Robert P. Forsheiw, Lieut. Walter R. Griffith, Lieut. (J.G.) Arthur I. Perry.

Eleven years—Lieut. Kingsley L. Martin, Lieut. Arthur W. Cohen, Ensign Barden R. Schoonover, Chief Bsn. Mate Edward P. Van Norman.

Ten years—Lieut. Comdr. William G. Ford, Lieut. Comdr. and Surg. John C. McEvitt, Lieut. and Paymr. Arthur R. Fardington, Lieut. (J.G.) and Asst. Paymr. Warren L. Sawyer, Lieut. (J.G.) and Engineer Officer Jasper T. Kane, Ensign Albert S. Haviland and Ensign Thomas M. Walker and others.

The color bearer in marching out to receive his medal, turned the color over to a seaman. He should have taken his color with him, as it is improper for him to surrender it to any one else while on duty. At evening parade quite a number of men were very unsteady (mostly in the 4th Division in line), when they should have been strictly at attention. The men in question did pretty much as they pleased, even to turning partly around and talking to men in the rear rank. There is no excuse for this. In forming line the 5th Division seldom maintained its interval, and in executing order arms the butts of the pieces were lowered a little too heavy. It is just as easy to lower them lightly, and it is the only proper way.

An enjoyable dance followed the parade, the reviewing officer and special guests being pleasantly entertained by Commander Forsheiw and his officers.

The battalion in May next, will have the converted yacht Gloucester for its use. She is a fine craft with a water line length of 204 feet, a breadth of 27 feet 2 inches, and a mean draft of 12 feet. She was built in 1891, is schooner rigged, and has a single screw triple expansion engine, which drives the vessel at a speed of seventeen knots. She has a bunker capacity of 120 tons, and was originally owned by J. P. Morgan. The Alleen, which is much too small a craft for the use of the battalion, will be returned to the Navy Department.

FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces the relative efficiency of organizations of the Florida state troops, the ratings given being based upon information obtained at the annual inspection at home stations in 1908; except that in determining the relative standing of organizations as to discipline, the attendance at drill and other considerations throughout the entire year have been taken into account.

The most efficient organizations are the following: Highest general efficiency: Co. I, 2d Inf. (The state pennant for highest general efficiency has now been won by this company for the third successive year, and will be formally presented on the night of March 22, 1909.)

Best appearing: Co. I, 2d Inf. Best disciplined: Co. I, 2d Inf. Best arms and equipments: Co. I, 2d Inf. Best administration: Co. I, 2d Inf. Best drilled: Co. L, 1st Inf. Best in guard duty: Co. L, 1st Inf.

The following are the state, regimental and company figures of merit in small arms practice for 1908: State, 1239; 1st Infantry, 6.81; 2d Infantry, 18.50; 1st Infantry: Co. A, 0; Co. B, 0; Co. C, 18.44; Co. D, 15.76; Co. E, 0; Co. F, 0; Co. H, 0; Co. K, 0; Co. L, 27.02; Co. M, 0; 1st Co., Coast Art. Corps, 0. (Figures of merit based on a possible percentage of 200.)

Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

Personal staff: C. Seton Fleming and William J. Tucker, to be colonels, assigned as aides-de-camp; Henry L. Bethel to be major, assigned as military secretary.

General staff: Col. Walter Provost Corbett, to be inspector general; Col. William B. Young, to be judge advocate general; Col. William A. MacWilliams, to be quartermaster general and chief of ordnance; Col. Harry M. deMunnollin, to be commissary general; Col. Henry Bacon, to be surgeon general; Dr. John S. McKean, to be surgeon, with rank of major; 1st Lieut. James G. Coxetter to be major, assigned as engi-

neer officer on the staff of the commanding general, 1st Brigade.

VIRGINIA.

The annual report of Adjutant Gen. Charles J. Anderson, of Virginia, for the year ending Oct. 20, 1908, has been received. It is a well arranged report of 185 pages, which includes reports of the assistant inspector general, etc., and a roster of the state force.

In regard to the joint maneuvers participated in by the Virginia Volunteers, the report states, "Nothing was more apparent or more pronounced at this year's inspection than the enthusiasm among officers and men growing out of the encampment and maneuvers at Chickamauga, Ga., and the universal opinion was that more valuable information had been gained there in ten days than could be acquired in the armories in many times that period. The officers of the Regular Army who were on duty at this camp are credited with great industry in teaching the Volunteers, and with so great courtesy and with so much diplomacy as to make the beneficiaries feel that they and not these officials were conferring the favors."

There was an increase in numbers of 143 officers and men. The total force in the state is 173 officers and 2,067 men. The state has as yet no satisfactory rifle ranges and no real progress can be made until a reasonable number of suitable ranges and adequate armory facilities are made available. The state appropriation, it is pointed out, is entirely too small and the efficiency is more than could be expected in view of the niggardly way in which the state appropriates money for the force. Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen. Joseph Lane Stern in his report of inspection says: "There is a general improvement in the personnel and physical appearance, and with a concerted effort to recruit the small companies up to the regulations a very satisfactory standard will doubtless be attained during the next year."

Effort has never ceased to enlist interest in rifle practice. Each company has had issued to it 22-caliber rifles and ammunition for gallery practice, in addition to the Springfield rifle. Interest seems to be gradually extending, but it is slow of development and without special result.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

GOVERNORS ISLAND asks: I was in the Department of Mindanao in 1905, but never have participated in any expedition. Am I entitled to a medal? Answer: No.

H. C. asks: Am I entitled to a Congressional medal, authorized by Congress June 29, 1906? I enlisted June 14, 1898, went to the Philippines in August, 1899; discharged June 13, 1901. Was entitled to discharge on G.O. 40, May 10, 1898, but did not take advantage of same. Answer: Yes; if still in the Service; badge for Philippine campaign is for service ashore in Philippines between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902; Mindanao Feb. 4, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1904, and for several later expeditions, against Pala, against Datu Ali, and against hostile Moros on Mount Eud-Dajo.

J. H. W. asks: A young man sixteen years old enlisted for four years in the Navy. When one year and a half was up he was shot in the left arm and this arm is stiff. He receives a pension. When 21 years old he gets married. Do his widow and children receive a pension after he is dead? Answer: We believe not; as the disability was incurred before marriage. If, however, the injury was received during the Spanish-American War, the widow may have a pensionable status. State the particulars more explicitly and address Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

A. W. asks: Has Congress passed the bill entitling the widows and children of the soldiers that served in the Mexican and Indian Wars to pensions? Answer: If you mean the bill, H.R. 27600 (New Mexico and Indian), it has not been passed, unless favorable action be noted under our Congressional heading on another page. If not passed before March 4, the matter would not be considered until next winter, and would then have to be reintroduced. Widows of the Mexican War are already pensionable. Address Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

MOUNTED ORDERLY.—See Manual of Guard Duty, Pars. 189 to 199, for duties of orderly to commanding officer. An orderly is primarily a messenger, and is subject to the orders of none but the commanding officer and the officer for whom detailed. An orderly will be mounted where the service demands it and if the orderly selected be a cavalryman, he will report equipped with saber belt and saber, unless otherwise directed by the commanding officer, first leaving his rifle in the arm rack of his troop quarters. His tour of duty ends when he is relieved by the orderly selected from the guard relieving his own.

CIVIL SERVICE.—To accept appointment in San Francisco Post-Office or any other Civil Service position you would have to purchase your discharge from the Army, and this you could not do until one year after your enlistment, which would be in your case Jan. 15, 1910. Discharges by favor are only granted in the case of the death of a parent, where by such death the surviving parent is left solely dependent upon the soldier for support. See Par. 9 of G.O. 13, W.D., 1909. As to whether the Civil Service Commission would extend your period of eligibility address the Commission, stating the particulars.

A. L. asks: (1). Is an enlisted man on the retired list entitled to a hospital? (2). Is he buried at the government's expense? Answer: (1). At an expense to him of forty cents a day. See Par. 1478, A.R. (2). No. See A.R. 164 and 165.

J. J. HEFFERMAN, 143 Russell street, Brooklyn, asks: I wish to locate one George E. Stanley, who was a sailor on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, having been transferred to that ship from the Tennessee after leaving Hampton Roads fourteen months ago. The latest information I have of him is that he was in the hospital at the Samoa or Navigator Islands. This bit of information was received in December last, and also that he was to leave there on the Annapolis early in January. Can you advise me anything of his whereabouts that I may convey such information to his parents? Answer: If the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., cannot advise you, perhaps one of our readers may be able to.

J. McH.—As the official order has not yet been published carrying out the President's idea of a badge for service in Cuba with Army of Cuban Pacification, we cannot say whether you are "entitled to any adornment."

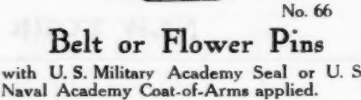
W. E. M.—For copy of the Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy address the Superintendent at the Academy or write the War Department.

MADISON BARRACKS.—Naval service is not counted in determining Army enlistment period, but will be computed in determining retirement status. You are now in your first en-

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listment (Aug. 25, 1908-1911), and if you re-enlist within three months after Aug. 25, 1911, you will receive the three months' bonus and enter second enlistment. As to requirements for applicants from the ranks desiring appointment as second lieutenant, see A.R. 27 to 33, and G.O. 2, W.D., 1908. The service schools at Fort Leavenworth are for specially selected officers not below the grade of captain. See G.O. 211, 1907.

A SOLDIER asks: Can a private soldier go to the islands with less than twelve months to do? Answer: He must have at least four months. See G.O. 141, W.D., August, 1908.

J. T. M.—The Edward H. Martin you refer to, having been dismissed the Service in 1900 for financial irregularities, the War Department would not have any subsequent record of the man. We noted in our issue of May 16, 1908, page 1003, that Martin had been arrested in Portland, Ore., May 5, for murder of a pawnbroker. We have no data as to his family connections, save that he was a native of New York state and was married in Syracuse. As to the outcome of his trial, announced for last November, we would refer you to the police department of Portland, Ore.

R. A. D. asks: (1) Will you kindly answer the following questions: (1) Did Sergt. T. E. A. H.C. make a suitable grade in the recent examination for sergeant, 1st class? (2) I served in the U.S. Navy during the war with Spain, on board the U.S.S. Yankee in engagements entitling me to the medal for such service and made application, through military channels for such medal, but have heard nothing from it. Will I have to make an application, such as civilians, for permission to purchase this badge? Answer: (1) The papers have not been read yet, but will be soon. (2) You have the privilege of buying the medal. Address the Secretary of the Navy, stating your service and enclosing your discharge.

XXXX asks: Must a chaplain in his examination for promotion know Field Service Regulations as prescribed in that manual or whether the heading given in the list of subjects proposed of which Field Service Regulations is one, Article 12 of that manual, is solely meant. Again in Military Law: Does this embrace the study of military law or does it only mean the subjects embraced in the Manual for Courts-Martial? Answer: (1) It means simply instructions for government of armies in the field—under Article 12 of Field Service Regulations. (2) Military law broadly, which would include as one subject courts-martial.

L. D. W. asks: What officers from the New York District are to be stationed in Manila, leaving New York about March 1? Or to be stationed near Manila? Answer: See page 692, Army and Navy Journal, Feb. 20, under "Transport Sailings, Kilpatrick."

C. D. H. asks as to the possibility or probability of there being any civilian appointments to the Army, after the commissioning of the Present West Point first class. Answer: There is a possibility of vacancies after the Academy class and the Army (enlisted men) class receive appointments. It is not unlikely that designations are being made on condition that there may be vacancies.

PRESIDIO, CAL.—Your service in the Philippines June 1, 1901, to Jan. 12, 1902, entitled you to Philippine badge. You volunteer service June 24, 1898, to Nov. 24, 1898, would entitle you to a Spanish campaign badge if you were en route to or ashore in Cuba between May 11 and July 17, 1903; Porto Rico, between July 24 and Aug. 13, 1898; or Philippines between June 30 and Aug. 16, 1898.

MAACK.—You are on the list with a fair mark, and your chances are good for appointment as ordnance sergeant in the near future.

CONTRACT asks: Am I entitled to an Indian War badge? Served in the Army as a contract surgeon in campaigns for which these badges are now given Regular officers. Am at present an officer of the Medical Corps on the active list. Please quote orders, decisions, etc. Answer: The decisions of the War Department have been uniformly to the effect that persons serving under a contractual arrangement were not strictly in the military service and not entitled to campaign badges or service insignia. Such a decision was made in the case of Batson's squadron of Cavalry (Maccabees), who served in the Philippines. Many were wounded, but have never been pensioned because they were held to be civilians. Gen. Philip Reade applied two years ago for an Indian campaign medal for scout service, but was refused, on the ground that scouts, spies and guides are not in the military service.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U. S. ARMY, 1904.

Copyright, 1909, by W. C. and F. P. Church.

Y. K. G. asks: A company of Infantry marching in column of squads at the quick time, the following command being given, what does the leading squad do? On "Right in line, double time, march." Does the leading squad remain at the quick time or does it take up the double time? Answer: It takes up the double time. See Rule Page 11, Infantry Drill Regulations.

J. H. W. asks: Infantry Drill Regulations. Is the Springfield rifle, 1903, habitually carried with trigger pulled? Par. 54, fourth rule. Is trigger pulled after "close chambers." Par. 59, also Par. 129, after piece has been inspected? In simulated firing do men stoop to recover imaginary cartridge. Par. 145 last sentence. Answer: No. The General Staff have decided that the fourth rule of Par. 54 is construed to mean, that the piece is carried habitually locked when the rifle is actually carried by the man, as at drill, on post, etc. At other times, the piece will be kept unlocked. The cocking and locking of the piece will be effected when detachments, details, etc., are first formed in connection with the opening of chamber and examination of the magazine, prescribed in the first rule and similarly the trigger will be pulled on the empty chamber and the piece left unlocked, just before the company is dismissed.

H. E. B. asks: (1) Whether or not it is proper to fix bayonets on the U. S. Army magazine rifle, model 1903, at the

command "Inspection Arms"? (2) Is it proper at all times to fix bayonets when going on duty as sentinel of the guard? Answer: (1) It is not proper. (2) Bayonets are fixed by direction of the commanding officer; see Par. 114, M.G.D.

QUI VIVE asks: Supposing the colors to be approaching the guard house from one direction and the commanding officer from the opposite direction, is the commanding officer or the colors entitled to the compliment? Answer: The colors symbolize the nation and predominate all rank.

OLD SOLDIER writes: (1) Sentry on post challenges party. Person answers, and sentry advances him until within a few feet, when, although he recognizes the person, he halts him a second time, this time taking position of charge bayonets, after which he advances him. (2) Sentry on post, challenges party. Person answers; sentry advances him, and recognizing him advances him at port arms. I claim it proper way, B claims you come to charge bayonet and halt challenged person second time. My way is in vogue in the U.S. Army to-day. Since militia take Regular Army as their standard should not guard duty be done as Regulars do it? Answer: A sentinel does not halt a person the second time unless such person attempts to approach so close as to prevent the proper use of the sentinel's weapon, before recognizing the person or receiving the countersign.

C. T. R. asks the exact position of the thumb and first finger at the position of Right or Left and Shoulder Arms. Par. 54, Sec. 4 of Drill Regulations reads as follows: That the heel must rest between the first two fingers, thumb and first finger closed on the butt. Does this last section mean that the thumb must positively rest on or touch the first finger, or is the natural position of thumb, which leaves a space between the thumb and first finger correct? Answer: Par. 55, fourth section reads in part as follows: "Thumb and fingers closed on the butt." A natural position of the thumb is contemplated.

INQUIRER writes: The battalion consists of three companies, and marching in line with guide center, the left guide of the center (second) company is the guide. The battalion is then marched to the rear (squads right about, march, full step, march, guide center). Which guide is now the guide of the battalion or Answer: In the normal or original formation of a three-company battalion the right wing consists of the first and second companies, the left wing the third company; the left guide of the second company would be the one upon whom the march would be regulated. Marching to the rear (squads right about), the new right wing would contain the original third company and the new left wing the original first and second companies. The guide, however, would be the right guide of the original second company. This does not conflict with the rule laid down in Par. 267, I.D.R., for the reason that when marching to the rear the battalion is not in its normal or original formation, the colors, however, are between the wings.

O. A. W. asks: (1) Company, extended order, in line of squads, captain gives command, to the rear, march. Should the squad leaders give right about, or should it be executed same as school of squads? (2) What is the correct way for a sentry on post to salute the national air? Answer: (1) Par. 23, I.D.R., directs that a line of squads moves to the rear by the same commands and in a similar manner as a company in close order. Accordingly the captain would command, "Squads right (or left) about," and not "to the rear." The squad leaders would be in their place in the ranks and give no command. (2) Halt, face outward, and stand at attention. If the flag is being lowered, face toward it, stand at attention and present arms at the last note of the air.

KENTUCKY writes: (1) Being on "Guard" is it proper for members of guard to carry their arms with them when going to meals and other places? Answer: Yes. (2) One "officer" of the "guard" at this post had this done, saying, that it was according to the Guard Manual to do so. (3) Being on "guard" is it proper for a non-commissioned officer, when, marching with a relief or detachment of the guard to give "eyes" right or left when passing the "officer of the day," or to any officer other than the commanding officer and his superiors. (4) At battalion parade, where is the post of the sergeant major when the battalion marches past the reviewing stand? Answer: (1) In active service such a precaution might be deemed necessary; Par. 99, M.G.D., is the only authority. (2) Eyes right or left should be given when passing the officer of the day or officers entitled to compliment from the guard. (3) Six paces in front of leading captain and directly in front of the right guide of leading company.

E. T. G. asks: Is there such command as: "Line of squads on base squad, March," using word base instead of so and so? Answer: No. Read fourth and fifth sections of Par. 161, I.D.R.

NEW JERSEY writes: A says in guard mounting at command, Non-commissioned officers, posts, March; by the adjutant, the non-commissioned officers stand at the command, March, when they take their post by the shortest route. B says that at the command posts, the non-coms, face about and take their post at the command, March. Answer: B is right.

F. L. L. asks: Whether or not the command (1) backward, (2) march, can properly be given while the company is marking time? Answer: According to the rule laid down in Par. 6, I.D.R., any movement may be executed either from a halt or while marching if not otherwise prescribed. Par. 48 prescribes, "Bring at a halt, backward, march." Accordingly it would be improper to execute it in any manner other than as prescribed—namely, from a halt.

L. N. G. asks: (1) Is the 1904 edition Infantry Drill Regulations, the latest which has been published? (2) Same specifies that "pieces shall be habitually carried with the safety lock turned to the safe." The new Springfield rifle cannot be locked unless the piece is cocked. Are they carried so? Answer: (1) The 1904 edition is the latest. This Journal recently published an edition containing the decisions of the General Staff of the Army on many points of the character you mention. (2) The piece is carried habitually locked when the rifle is actually carried by the man, as at drill, on post, etc. At other times the piece is kept unlocked. The cocking and locking of the piece is effected when troops are first formed in connection with the opening of the chamber and examination of the magazine prescribed in the first rule of Par. 54, and similarly the trigger is pulled on the empty chamber and the piece left unlocked just before troops are dismissed.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 1, 1909.

Troops E and F, 15th Cav., under command of Capt. Howard R. Hickok, arrived here Tuesday from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to take station. Captain Hickok is well known here, having been an honor graduate of the Army Service schools, class of 1906. The other officers accompanying the troops are Lieut. C. Briand and Lieut. Ellwood S. Sand. Lieut. P. J. Hennessey will join the squadron from San Francisco. Major Clement A. F. Flagler, E.C., left Sunday night for Washington, in connection with river and harbor work. He will return shortly.

Miss Hill, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Wildman. Capt. Major is recovering from an operation, performed several weeks ago. Capt. J. B. Allison is convalescing from a serious attack of la grippe.

Misses Mary and Louise Stockle gave a skating party at Pope hall Monday evening for about thirty guests. The favors were George Washington hatchets. Mrs. John Hamilton Stone was hostess Tuesday afternoon to twenty-four guests, who enjoyed the game of bridge. Mrs. Stone was assisted by Mrs. V. D. Dixon, Miss Marjory Wood, Mrs. McRea and Miss Lorraine Tarr, of the city. A buffet luncheon was served. Mrs. J. B. Henry entertained the members of the Monday and Thursday Bridge Clubs Monday afternoon at the home of her parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. The highest score favors were given to Miss Elizabeth Fitz-Williams, Miss Mary Hannon, Miss Helen Phelps and Miss Sadie Atchison.

Mrs. W. K. Jones gave a most enjoyable luncheon on Tuesday at her home in compliment to Mrs. Buckley, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is the guest of Mrs. William Nichols. Washington's Birthday decorations were used, the center-

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piece being a miniature cherry tree and the place-cards postals with appropriate toasts and pictures. Covers were laid for Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, Mrs. Krug, of Washington; Mrs. J. B. Henry, of Fort Snelling; Mrs. Anna Dods-worth, of the city; Mrs. C. A. Martin; Mrs. William A. Nichols and Mrs. Jones. Major James B. Irwin, I.G., is here for a few days. Mrs. William T. Patton entertained with a charming informal tea Wednesday afternoon for her guest, Miss Christine Patton, of New York, and also Mrs. G. S. Patton, who is en route to the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok will be at home at 186-B Grant avenue, and Lieut. Christian Briand at 21-B Sumner place. Mrs. John H. Stone entertained with a bridge party Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Ross received the first prize, Mrs. Wood the second prize, and Mrs. Moore the consolation prize.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Feb. 27, 1909.

Owing to the failure to secure music the hop scheduled for Washington's Birthday was postponed until the night of March 4, when the inauguration will be celebrated by it.

Capt. E. A. Shuttlesworth, Capt. G. D. Freeman, Jr., and Lieut. W. O. Bowman, 2d Inf., and Dr. Woodbury have been ordered on court-martial duty at Fort Missoula, March 3, and on account of the Montana Central Railroad being out of service with a caved-in tunnel, the officers detailed from here will journey all over the state in getting to Missoula.

The mid-winter indoor athletic meet was held in the post gymnasium on Wednesday. The officials of the meet were: Lieutenants Lynn, referee; Caffery, Fredendall and Barker, judges, and G. W. Edgerley, starter. The contests were arranged with great care and were remarkably well conducted. Private Lipske, Co. I, 2d Inf., won the most points, and Co. I the greatest number of points for an organization. The pleasing contest was a source of much amusement. Private Holland, Co. K, with his hands tied behind him, ate his black-berry pie three minutes ahead of the second man, while the favorite in the betting, Private Cikanek, Co. I, founedered at the start.

On Washington's Birthday Co. I played Co. K a seven-inning game of baseball in the cold. The score was lost in the fifth inning, and the game was noted for the unusually large number of umpires necessary to bring it to completion. On St. Patrick's Day the Fort Assiniboine Social Club will give a large masquerade ball.

Capt. and Mrs. Freeman entertained the Bridge Club on Friday evening, serving a charming chafing-dish supper afterwards.

The quarantine restrictions placed on Co. M, 2d Inf., on account of a case of spinal meningitis, were raised Thursday. During the enforced confinement the company celebrated Washington's Birthday with a dinner, which was well calculated to heat anything of its kind here in recent years.

Hunting, the principal diversion during the fall and early winter, is at an end now. With the exception of a wolf or two and a few coyotes, there is little to go out for. Ducks are due before long on the many lakes.

A camp of Cree Indians moved on the reservation several days ago from the vicinity of Squaw Butte.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., March 1, 1909.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Knox gave a five hundred party and a stocking shower in honor of Miss Alford, who recently announced her engagement to Lieut. Dean Halford, 22d Inf. The house was appropriately decorated in large red hearts festooned from the chandeliers. Mrs. Gunner won first prize, a pair of silk stockings; Miss Nelson won the booby, silk lisle ones, and Miss Alford was the recipient of many pairs in the "shower." The refreshments served were delicious. On Monday evening Mrs. Sanford entertained with a five hundred party, and Miss Alford captured first prize, a bon-bon spoon of silver; Miss Nelson won the booby, a silver pin-cushion holder. Dancing was enjoyed after cards. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Reichmann, Mrs. Cochran, sr., Mrs. Mills, the Misses Paulding, Hadley, Andrews, Kent, Alford and Nelson, Lieutenants Moorman, Mills, Bouton, Ruth-erford and Grieves. Dainty refreshments were served.

On Monday evening Mrs. Rutherford gave a dinner in compliment to Miss Dickinson, the guest of Mrs. Knox. Lieutenant Mills on Monday entertained informally with a dinner in honor of Miss Hadley, of Sackets Harbor. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. H. B. Nelson gave a linen shower and 500 party in compliment to Miss Alford, who won first prize, a "matrimonial primer." Miss Betty Paulding won the booby, a stork incense burner. Miss Alford was presented with many pretty pieces of linen. Mrs. Sanford entertained the Five Hundred Club at her house on Thursday, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Rutherford, a bon-bon spoon; Mrs. Patterson, an emery bag, and the consolation, cut for by every one present, went to Mrs. Miller, a set of dinner cards.

On Friday evening the soldiers of Co. I gave a large dance in the barracks, with over a hundred present. The dance room was very prettily decorated and delicious punch and refreshments were served. On Saturday afternoon the officers of the 1st Battalion bowled the officers of the 3d Battalion. The games were very close and exciting, and the 1st only succeeded in winning by four points. A sewing circle has been organized among the ladies, to meet each week. Its first meeting was at Mrs. Alford's, Saturday. On Saturday evening Miss Alford gave a dinner for the young people of the post. Those present were: The Misses Paulding, Kent, Dickinson, Hadley and Nelson; Lieutenants Moorman, Mills, Bouton, Mitchell and Grieves. After dinner the guests enjoyed bowling on the post alleys. Thursday afternoon the Card Club was entertained by Mrs. H. B. Nelson. Miss Edith Dent, the guest of the club, carried off first prize, a bon-bon spoon; Miss Elizabeth Kent won a piece of neckwear, and a candlestick was won by Mrs. Mitchell. On Sunday evening Miss Edith Dent gave a delightful dinner in celebration of her birthday. Those present were: The Misses Naomi and Hazel Nelson, Lieutenant Moorman, Messrs. Hugh and Jack McCammon.

Mrs. Rutherford, with her small son, left Saturday to visit

Lieutenant Rutherford's mother, in Washington. Gen. and Mrs. Greenleaf of Washington are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Greenleaf. Capt. and Mrs. Cabaness, of Fort Ontario, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gose during the week. Mrs. Knox, accompanied by her guest, Miss Dickinson, and her small daughter, left the post Monday for a visit in Fredericksburg, Va.

Feb. 22 was a holiday and the members of the 24th Infantry, stationed at Madison Barracks, enjoyed excellent skating and ice-boating. Then each company gave a holiday dinner, inviting all friends. Company C extended invitations to their feminine friends, both in town and in the post, so the company was honored with a greater number present than any of the others. The dining-room was elaborately decorated with flags, colored papers and electrical effects. The menu consisted of baked chicken, with dressing, roast pork; bread, cream corn, garden peas, sweet pickles; potato salad, bean salad; candies, nuts, raisins, figs, dates; marble cake, chocolate cake, white cake, mince pie; coffee, tea, cocoa. Dinner was served at twelve o'clock, after which the room was converted into a ballroom and dancing was indulged in until eleven p.m.

Company C has recently presented the 47th Regiment, N.Y. N.G., with a loving cup, in appreciation of the courtesies shown them on Jan. 1, when they took part in the emancipation celebration in Brooklyn, N.Y. Each of the following churches of Brooklyn were presented with a communion set: Concord Baptist Church, Bridge Street A.M.E. Church, and Fleet Street A.M.E. Church.

The Christian Endeavor Society gave an entertainment on Thursday night, Feb. 18. An interesting literary and musical program was rendered, after which refreshments were served. The chorus, consisting of members of Company C, is doing great work for the Christian Endeavor Society; they can be seen in the chapel each Sunday evening.

THE 12TH CAVALRY AT CHATTANOOGA.

The 12th U.S. Cavalry, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 25, delighted people of Chattanooga, Tenn., in a parade and drill in the city such as only a thoroughly drilled regiment of Regulars can provide. "The very horses," writes a correspondent, "entered into the spirit of the occasion, which was in the nature of a farewell, a forcible notice to the people of the city that within a month the regiment will be on the high seas en route to the Orient for another tour of duty in the foreign service, as it sails from San Francisco April 5." The climax of a full afternoon of drills, games and fancy maneuvers was the presentation, in the name of Chattanooga, of a silver loving cup to Col. George A. Dodd, 12th Cav., and of a silver card-case and offering of flowers to Mrs. Dodd. This pleasing event took place after Troop L had executed a maize of fancy movements to the admiration of one of the most representative crowds that have ever turned out here for a similar event. The presentation was in the presence of the entire regiment. A committee, composed of Charles T. Alexander, Major W. J. Bass, Col. J. P. Fyffe, the Hon. H. Clay Evans and a number of ladies, had taken their places in front of the grandstand, and upon the approach of the colonel, Col. Tomlinson, he advanced to meet him, bearing in his hands the magnificent offering he had been commissioned to present. Colonel Dodd dismounted and had officers' call sounded, which brought the officers to the front. Colonel Fort began his speech by complimenting the Regular Army as a whole and the 12th in particular; and, coming down to the occasion, he said Chattanooga was loath to part with the 12th. As a token of the latter fact and assurance that Chattanooga would have the regiment return, he presented a loving cup to Colonel Dodd. It was inscribed as coming from the citizens of Chattanooga. The band played "Auld Lang Syne," and Colonel Dodd responded in a brief but feeling speech. Colonel Fort then faced Mrs. Dodd and, apologizing to the Colonel for presenting a gift to another man's wife, he gave her the gifts Chattanoogaans had with spontaneity provided for her. With "Dixie" and the "Star Spangled Banner" the incident was brought to a close and the regiment marched back to the post.

The polo game played at the park in Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 25, between two teams picked from the 12th U.S. Cavalry, was an exciting event, although a bit slow because of the muddy condition of the ground. The soft places served to hold the ball and bunch the players. The ball would so sink in the ground that the players could scarcely remove it. The teams were selected from the two squadrons of the 12th. One, the first squadron in white, was captained by Lieut. Harry N. Cooter, and the third in brown, by Lieut. Charles L. Scott. The first squadron won by 1-4 of a point. The final score stood 7 to 6 3-4. The 1-4 of a point was not earned by the White team, but was lost by the Browns. Lieut. A. S. Perkins knocked the ball across his own goal and the umpire, Lieut. W. D. Geary, called it a safety, allowing the Whites 1-4 of a point. The two teams lined up as follows:

Browns.	Position.	Whites.
Hunter.....	1.....	Robins
Perkins.....	2.....	Cootes
Scott.....	3.....	Garrison
Dearmond.....	Back.....	Migalski

Though the eight players were on the field only forty minutes, twenty-two ponies were used. None of the horses were injured seriously, but the work tired them in one period, and in order to have fresh ponies each man changed during every rest. In the last period two men used ponies rode in the first period. The balls also came in for a great deal of hard usage. Fourteen of them were used during the game. The contest was entirely free from fouls. The umpire did not call one during the forty minutes of play.

THE FIFTH IN CUBA.

Cuba, Feb. 22, 1909.

After many rumors had been circulated our orders finally arrived for us to sail for the States on Feb. 26, but were changed later to the 25th, no reason being given. The 3d Battalion, 5th Inf., go from Cardenas, where they have been stationed since their arrival on the island, to Havana, and after joining the two battalions of the 11th Infantry proceeded to Newport News on the U.S. transport Sumner. The 2d Battalion, we of Caibarien, Cos. G and H, and Cos. E and F, from Saguala Grande, are to sail on the McClellan as escorts for all ladies of the 5th and 11th Regiments. From Newport News they take us to Washington, to take part in that much-dreaded parade. It is rumored that many of the ladies of the 5th now in the States will meet us in Washington and return to Plattsburgh on the troop train.

On Jan. 28 all the officers of this post took part in the Cuban celebration of the restoration of the Republic. Capt. Oliver Edwards, our commanding officer, helped raise the flag with the alcalde of the town and other notables.

As a farewell to the townspeople the officers of the regiment stationed at Cardenas gave a large ball. On account of the extra amount of work incident to the removal, none of us at Caibarien were able to obtain the necessary leave, but reports from Cardenas prove it to have been a most enjoyable affair.

Our post here has been none so gay this winter as it was last, there being only eight of us, where last year were eighteen; and officers and men alike are eagerly looking forward to getting settled in a half-way permanent home. There are many new faces in the 5th since last it was all together. Major W. O. Clark, commanding the 2d Battalion, will be one of the greatest losses the regiment has ever known. To know the Major and his charming wife was to love them. We who are at Caibarien will also miss Major and Mrs. Hess greatly. Major Hess is to become one of the senior medics at Fort Leavenworth.

Captain Price gave a box party to see Las Peponies circus last Wednesday. His guests were: Major and Mrs. Hess, Captain Edwards and Mr. Larned.

Companies G and H have planned large dinners for Washington's Birthday and were amid the excitement on our departure. There is great rivalry as to which company shall have the most and best to eat.

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THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.
Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Equipment.
Rear Admiral John E. Fensbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surge. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to March 2. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.
The mail address of all vessels of the Atlantic Fleet is in care of Postmaster, New York city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.
Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder to command on March 8.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Arrived Feb. 28 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Comdr. William S. Sims. Arrived Feb. 26 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Comdr. George W. Kline in temporary command. Capt. Templin M. Potts ordered to command. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Hampton Roads, Va.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southland. Arrived Feb. 28 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Arrived Feb. 28 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. At Hampton Roads, Va.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Arrived Feb. 26 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived March 1 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived March 1 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral

Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Batty. Arrived Feb. 22 at Hampton Roads, Va.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Hampton Roads, Va.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining in temporary command. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. Sailed March 1 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At Hampton Roads, Va.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Sailed March 1 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONTANA, A.O., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived Feb. 27 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McK. Winslow. Sailed March 1 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Sailed Feb. 11 from Gibraltar for Hampton Roads, Va.
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Messina, Sicily.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived Feb. 26 at the navy yard, New York.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Hampton Roads, Va.
YANTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Panama, R. of P.
COLORADO, A.C., 12 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At Panama, R. of P.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. At Panama, R. of P.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed Feb. 28 from Panama for Amapala, Honduras.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Panama, R. of P.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed Feb. 28 from Panama for Amapala, Honduras.

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SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Panama, R. of P.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Panama, R. of P.

Second Squadron. Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert. Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.
Third Squadron.
Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.
Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Manila, P.I.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Manila, P.I.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogerwerff. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hankow, China.
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Nanking, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Hong Kong, China.
ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Jewell. At Zamboanga, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At Zamboanga, P.I.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smeallie. At Cavite, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS IN RESERVE.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John A. Dougherty. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Dougherty. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
POPEYE (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. William L. Howard. Arrived Feb. 27 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived March 1 at Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived Feb. 27 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. On the target grounds off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.O., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Harry George. Arrived March 2 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. On the Target Grounds, off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE, C.O., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marvell. On Surveying duty in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Paul B. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HARTFORD (transport). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived March 1 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Surveying in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.
LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Arrived Feb. 25 at Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. Arrived Feb. 23 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERIA. Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived March 1 at Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. Arrived Feb. 27 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (supply ship), 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Elliott. Sailed Feb. 28 from Bahia, Brazil, for San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SYLPH, C.O., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Arthur D. Warwick. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNOAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOLFEYEN, C.O., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YANKEE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Sunk in Buzzards Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Sailed Feb. 9 from Callao, Peru, for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MACDONOUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived Feb. 24 at Pensacola, Fla.
WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. Arrived Feb. 27 at Pensacola, Fla.
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Arrived Feb. 27 at Pensacola, Fla.
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Arrived Feb. 24 at Pensacola, Fla.
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. Arrived Feb. 24 at Pensacola, Fla.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham.
Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
VIPER. Ensign Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
CUTTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, commander.
At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey, Nicholson, O'Hare, Somers and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.—Torpedoboots: Biddle, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericson, Foote, MacKenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stockton, Stringham and Winslow; destroyer Worden; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.
Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
ALBANY (parent ship), 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At Mare Island, Cal.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.
Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Mare Island, Cal. In reserve.

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HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At Mare Island, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Mare Island, Cal. Placed in reserve Feb. 8.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Mare Island, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign William A. Glassford. At Mare Island, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Mare Island, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At Mare Island, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CONCORD (station ship at Guam during the absence of Supply). Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. The Adams left Philadelphia on her winter's cruise Jan. 20; left Port of Spain Feb. 27; leaves Port de France March 9; leaves St. Kitts March 20; leaves St. Thomas March 29; returns to Philadelphia April 14. Mail should be sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William P. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care Station F, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.
FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.
1st C.B.S., (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

TUGS.

Acomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, Newport.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, Honolulu.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Narkeeta, New York.
Navajo, at Mare Island, Cal.
Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.
Pensacok, Norfolk, Va.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapide, Cavite, P.I.

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Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston, Mass.
Sotomayo, Puget Snd., Wash.
Standish, Annapolis, Md.
Tucumseh, Washington, D.C.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.
Bagley, at Annapolis.
Baltimore, at New York.
Barney, at Norfolk, Va.
Bennington, at New York.
Blakely, at New York.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Decatur, at Olongapo.
Detroit, at Boston.
Essex, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Elfrida, at New York.
Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gloucester, at Boston.
Gwin, at Newport.
Harnet, at Norfolk.
Iowa, at Norfolk.
Katahdin, at Philadelphia.
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Manly, at Annapolis.

Traffic, New York.
Triton, Norfolk, Va.
Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Pensacola, Fla.
Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.
Alleen, New York city.
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Isle de Cuba, at Baltimore.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William F. Duvall, U.S.A., is ordered to command, and sailed Feb. 17, 1909, from New York city, N.Y. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter ordered to command. Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of Mindanao.—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John F. Pott, U.S.A., ordered to command. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., will report to commanding general of Philippines Division for duty.
Department of California.—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal.
Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia.—Hqs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command.
Department of Dakota.—Hqs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.
Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y.
Department of the Gulf.—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.
Army of Cuban Pacification.—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.
Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri.—Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band, and Cos. E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H.I.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash., will go to Washington, D.C., for station in April, 1909; O and D, Manila, P.I., to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909. Hqs. 2d Battalion, at Washington Barracks, D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct., 1906. Will sail for the United States April 1, 1909; F will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station on April 25, and G will take station at Washington Barracks, until the latter part of April, when it will sail from San Francisco May 5 for station at Honolulu, and relieve Co. A, which will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for station. I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.
Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D

and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
3d Cav.—Hqs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops K and L, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.
5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqs., band and on squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I., arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 15, 1909, and go to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 1, 1909, and go to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station about June, 1909.
12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Hqs. and ten troops to sail for Manila April 5, 1909, and two troops July 5, 1909.
13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I.
14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.
15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I and K, at Ft. Myer until March 5; L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station—two troops in March and two in July, 1909.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908; E and F, Manila, due April, 1909.
3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqs., and staff, 2d Battalion and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqs., field and staff, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Company and Station.
1st. Ft. Levet, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22nd. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Miles, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Manila, Arrived May 6, 1908.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. Del Rio, Tex.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Sailed for Manila Feb. 17, 1909.
51st. Sailed for Manila Feb. 17, 1909.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Sailed for Manila Feb. 17, 1909.
55th. Sailed for Manila Feb. 17, 1909.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
57th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
91st. Jackson Bks., La.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.
139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
147th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

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Their
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151st. Ft. Revere, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. 162d. *Key West, Bks., Fla.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 163d. *Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 164th. *Jackson, Bks., La.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 165th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 170th. *Ft. Morgan, Ala.
*Mine companies.
Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C. commanding.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C. commanding.
The Armistead and Ringgold were at Callao, Peru, Feb. 24 en route to San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, N.Y. city until March 5 then to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C. commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C. commanding.
The Hunt and Knox arrived at Bombay, India, Feb. 17, en route to the Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.; to sail for Manila, May 6, 1909.
8th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hqs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; to sail for Manila July 5, 1909.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Feb. 8, 1908.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, to be stationed at Ft. Lawton and George Wright, Wash.
19th Inf.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
20th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.I., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. Hqs. and 1st and 3d Battalions to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.
21st Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1909.
22d Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908.
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived March 4, 1908.
24th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G, H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Logan, Colo., and Whipple Bks., Ariz.
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived July 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. June 15, 1909. Hqs., band and two battalions to be stationed at Fort Wayne, one battalion at Fort Brady.
27th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906. Will sail for United States April 1, 1909, and take station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to sail Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907; to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, and proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

How to Select A Dentifrice

First: It must positively be non-acid.
Second: It must be only slightly alkaline. (Soaps are too alkaline.)

Third: It must not contain any bleaching preparations.

Fourth: It must not be gritty or contain any substance injurious to the teeth, gums or mucous membrane of the mouth (such as fermentable sugars).

There is one dentifrice that can stand this test. It is not only the oldest but conceded to be the safest and best dentifrice. It has been in universal use for over sixty years.

No Soldier in the U. S. Army need fear for the health of his teeth if he is a faithful user of SOZODONT in either of its three forms, liquid, powder or paste.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In a paper translated from the French by Capt. Alvan C. Read, 12th U.S. Inf., for the Journal of the M.S.I., the author analyzes the after-dark fighting in the Manchurian War and arrives at the conclusion that whatever inconveniences night attacks may present, however difficult they may be to conduct, they constitute the only means of capturing points of advantage (points d'appui) for the attack of which the artillery has not been able to make proper preparation, or the approaches to which are too thoroughly swept by the enemy's fire, to permit of their being crossed with any chance of success during the day. The night capture of Poutiloo Hill by the Russians was one of the most brilliant and bloody feats of the war. The Japanese left 1,300 dead bodies on the field. The Second Russian Battalion annihilated the Japanese reserve with the bayonet and a Japanese counter attack was repulsed with the bayonet, indicating that in night fighting the bayonet is to play a large part. The captain of the 8th Company, 20th Russian Regt., was killed by bayonet thrusts. The night attack of the Japanese during the battles of the Sha-ho resulted in the capture of Colonel Smolenski's regiment of artillery of the 9th Brigade of Russian Artillery, "because of the misuse by the Japanese of the Russian uniforms, the coats and caps of the dead found on the field." As the Japanese came in sight out of the darkness Colonel Smolenski was about to give orders to the gunners to let loose the heavy pieces when he caught sight of the Russian uniforms. He thereupon held back the fire and in a few moments was overwhelmed by the Japanese. During the long period of inactivity of the two hostile armies in contact on the Sha-ho, from November to the end of February, there was constant use made of night fighting in the almost daily affairs of outposts, and it was again largely used in the battles of Mukden.

Emerson said: "Hitch your wagon to a star." The Austrian military authorities have the idea somewhat in reverse, for they have decided to employ automobiles for drawing balloon trains. A beginning is being made with field balloons, the transportation of which has hitherto been a slow and cumbersome business. Each train consisted of six heavy wagons carrying steel compressed gasholders, two supply wagons and three wagons for the balloon, ropes and equipment, which together required sixty horses to draw them. With the introduction of automobiles special gas wagons will be constructed, and the whole balloon train will be rendered lighter and much more mobile, greatly increasing the efficiency of the army ballooning department.

The British army estimates for 1909-10 provide for a grand total of \$94,973 men, as compared with 799,610 men in 1908-09. This includes the regular force, which stands at 183,200 men, as compared with 185,000 men last year, as well as the reserves, the militia and the territorial forces. These are slightly above last year, but they will be further increased by recent recruiting. Seventy-six thousand regulars for the Indian establishment are also included. The gross total for the maintenance of the army is estimated at \$154,449,750, as compared with \$154,134,020 for 1908-09.

Large railroad plans which may vitally affect the future of Siberia and the Far East are under way in Russia. A private company, says Daily Consular and Trade Reports, is preparing to build a railroad through Southern Siberia, starting from Omsk and running south along the left bank of the Irtysh River. It will be 757 miles long and cost \$25,750,000. When a second track is added to the Trans-Siberian railway, at a cost of \$72,100,000, and a new line in Siberia to join the main line with the Far East on the Pacific, is built, to cost \$134,000,000, the aspect of affairs in Siberia will be materially changed both from a military and a commercial viewpoint. The garrisons on the Pacific confines of Siberia will no longer be so isolated as they have been, and in case of emergency shipments of troops there will not be the congestion which characterized military transportation in the Manchurian war.

The Australian government has decided to order two torpedo-boat destroyers, which will form the nucleus of the navy which is to be formed for Australian defense, and models for other vessels to be built in the Dominion.

The new British battleship *Invisible* is to be commissioned about March 15.

Two British battleships that have been ordered sold as unfit for further service are the *Edinburgh*, completed in 1887 at a cost of \$3,676,770, and the *Rodney*, which cost \$3,849,615 in 1888. Both have been out of service for a few years.

Permission has been given for a number of Chilean naval officers to undergo a course of training on British men-of-war. The only other nation sharing this privilege is Japan, Britain's ally. Although Brazil has just

recently gone heavily into naval expenditures, so far Chili has led all other South American republics in outlay on armaments.

Prince Ito declares, after a visit into the interior of Korea, that Japan's aid is absolutely essential to the welfare of Korea, and despite the natives' dislike of interference by the Japanese government, and no matter how irksome it appears, it is the highest desire of the Japanese to help Korea, and in doing so to preserve and safeguard the peace of the Far East.

As an evidence of the more cordial relations now existing between the German Empire and the French Republic, note the conferring of decorations on Feb. 27 by Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, upon Herr von Schoen, the German Foreign Minister, of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, as an indication of France's satisfaction over the Franco-German agreement on Morocco, and the simultaneous decoration of Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris.

A photo of a Japanese battleship crew sent by the captain of the ship who inscribes the group as "my brothers and sons" leads Fred T. Jane, in the Hampshire Telegraph, to suggest that here is a point of superiority of the Japanese over the Russian and is the solution of how to create a "happy ship."

Hitherto British warships have been fitted with Parsons turbines, but one of the British cruisers recently ordered will be supplied with turbines of the Curtis type.

The German military balloons of the Zeppelin type, we are told, are to be provided with cannon of small-caliber or machine guns; that army officers are experimenting along this line, and the danger resulting from the recoil and the escape of gas from the muzzle has been practically eliminated by a system of adjustments the details of which are kept secret. It is proposed also to arm the semi-rigid balloons of the Parseval and Gross types with a lighter rapid-fire weapon, thus enabling them to attack infantry detachments.

In a reminiscent article in London "Answers" Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle tells of his examination for entrance to the British navy as a midshipman sixty years ago. This was the ordeal in its entirety: "The master of the Admiralty yacht, the *Black Eagle*, gave me a few lines of dictation, and asked me to solve the following problem, which he was pleased to call the rule of three: 'If a yard of cloth costs 1s. 4d., how much will three yards cost?' And so I passed my examination with flying colors."

It is stated that a satisfactory attachment has been invented in England to enable the firing of grenades from a rifle without injury to the barrel of the latter. Says the United Service Gazette: "It will be a strange reversal to the old order of things if, in our next war, our infantry are found using the grenade as they did in the days of the Peninsular War, but in view of the havoc created by it in the Russo-Japanese War, not only during the siege of Port Arthur, but also in the attack on the trenches on the Manchurian battlefields, it seems only a question of time with us when this old-time missile will be again readopted by the army of Great Britain."

British gunnery officers may no longer punish nor ridicule a man for using ear-plugs to protect him from the blast of guns using cordite charges, for the Admiralty has at last issued an official order advising such ear protection and leaving the choice of material to the men interested.

To obviate the danger of the light from the wireless room on board ships revealing the ship's location in night attack, a device has been ordered installed in the British warships that will, upon the opening of the door to the wireless room, automatically extinguish all the lights within.

Constant tea drinking develops in the soldier, we are told by a British army food expert, among other symptoms, a disagreeable irritation of temper and absent-mindedness. These conditions are sought to be overcome by varying the beverage and resorting to coffee and cocoa as alternative drinks. The British "Tommy Atkins" is, however, closely wedded to his teapot.

In Britain, we are told, "it may take a recruiting sergeant the whole day to plod his weary way through the lanes and streets of our towns and villages to secure even one eligible recruit, and often he returns home dog-tired at night without even this satisfaction." As an improvement upon this, to us, rather crude method of recruiting, the United Service Gazette tells of a recent triumph of the motor car in phenomenal recruiting for the Territorial Force, when the President of the Homeland Defense League inaugurated a motor car recruiting tour throughout the Metropolis, with the object of inducing the votaries of football and other athletic clubs to join the ranks of the home defense army.

The composition of the British military force seems destined to grow more complex with the passing day. There is the regular army in its various arms, then the special reserve and militia; also the newly established territorial force. Now it is suggested that there be created a special reserve under the territorial force.

Among leading topics in British military circles in England and its dominions are the creation of an Imperial General Staff and an Army of the Empire. There is to be an arrangement, says the Army and Navy Gazette, London, under which officers may be interchanged between the Home and Colonial Forces. At the Colonial Conference this was agreed to in principle, though no action has been taken to make the proposal effective on a large scale. Major General Hoad, Inspector General of the Forces of the Australian Commonwealth, is about to study the organization of the American National Guard and that of the troops of the Canadian Dominion on his way homeward from England.

The proposal of the French Government to create additional batteries, to bring the French army more on a level with the German, is opposed by General Langlois, the eminent authority on artillery subjects, who argues that the best system would be to increase the number of guns in the battery from 4 to 6, as in the British service. He says this would be more economical, as well as more advantageous for the tactical handling of the arm. In his view French artillery officers are opposed to the stronger battery because they do not understand the manner in which it should be employed, and have lost the idea of a battery co-ordinated in its work, each officer contributing to the common end. He says that the trials which took place in the 5th and 6th Corps left no doubt on the minds of independent and impartial soldiers that the command of a six-gun battery is within the power of all experienced officers, and also the command of a group of twelve guns.

After the French maneuvers of last year General de Lacroix, the director of the operations, began his report by saying that the movements made by units of all arms showed complete contempt of the adversaries' fire. In discussing this subject the France Militaire expresses

SEVERE HEMORRHOIDS

Sores, and Itching Eczema—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary.

CUTICURA'S EFFICACY PROVEN

"I am now eighty years old, and three years ago I was taken with an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. I tried several remedies for months but did not get much help. During this time sores appeared which changed to a terrible itching eczema. Then I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, injecting a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. The treatments I tried took a lot of money, and it is fortunate that I used Cuticura. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, N.Y., April 26, '07."

the opinion that the neglect and carelessness in this matter in France arise from the often repeated aphorism, "A la guerre on ne vise pas." Whatever may be the skill of men at the ranges, there will be no aiming on the battlefield. M. Humbert argues that this is contrary to the teaching of the two last wars. He thinks that the French school of musketry—*école normale de tir*—is largely to blame for the state of things that General de Lacroix deplores, because for years it preached the doctrine that the effect of collective fire was practically the same whether the men were skilled rifle shots or not, and that the thing that really mattered was the accurate judging of distance.

The battleships *Diderot* and *Condorcet*, sisters of the *Voltaire*, recently launched, are to be launched at Saint Nazaire on April 20 and 21. Another ship of the class, the *Mirabeau*, is in hand at the Caudan yard, Lorient. All these, as well as the *Danton* and *Vergniaud*, are of the last class designed and provided for. In regard to their successors, the Yacht remarks that the battle of unity or duality of caliber is being resumed. It says that both systems have their advantages and disadvantages. The advocates of the medium armament lost ground, and at the last meeting of the Superior Council of the navy the Yacht believes that Admiral Germinet was the only member who maintained the value of it. The Japanese, says the Yacht, who were best placed to appreciate the teachings of the war, retain the medium armament. M. Chaumemps advocates that the new French ships shall have an armament consisting of four 12-inch and twenty-four 6.4-inch, and the Yacht thinks that there is likely to be a good deal of support for the idea.

Apart from the increase of the French fleet and the needs of the personnel, it is anticipated that a sum of \$45,000,000 will be required for the improvement of the ports and the provision of those warlike and other stores necessary for the fleet, for indicating the want of which Admiral Germinet was removed from his command. Twenty-three million dollars is required for reserves of guns and ammunition for the new vessels and those in course of construction; \$11,000,000 for the completion of the works at Bizerta and Dakar, and for the construction of docking facilities for ships of the *Danton* class; \$8,000,000 to complete the war stores; and \$3,000,000 to provide for equipment and other requirements.

It has been urged that the machine gun on pack transport cannot keep up with the cavalry. Against this Major H. P. De la Bere, in the Army and Navy Gazette, says: "I would urge with diffidence that as a rule at peace maneuvers and in peace reconnaissances cavalry go too fast, and also that it is not the role of the cavalry machine gun to accompany the charging squadrons into the mêlée. Cavalry officers also affirm that sore backs cannot be prevented with pack transport. I do not know from experience with a cavalry regiment if this is unavoidable; but I can speak with experience that it is not the case with infantry pack transport, even in most difficult country and under most trying climatic conditions. The two cases are, of course, not quite analogous, as in Tirah and the Kurram Valley the mules were only asked to trot short distances, but only one case of sore back came to my notice in four months' campaigning."

The German navy is, relatively, the costliest in Europe, says a writer in The Navy. The dockyard at Kiel employs 7,000 workmen; to supervise them are necessary thirty-four naval officers and 961 yard officials! At Wilhelmshaven the figures are still more striking: 7,100 workmen, superintended by thirty-two naval officers and 964 yard officials! At Danzig the figures are: 3,000 workmen, seventeen naval officers and 400 yard officials. Thus, the average works out at one overseer for every seven hands. In British government dockyards the average, the writer states, is one official to thirty workmen. Under these conditions the building of a warship in one of the Imperial dockyards must of necessity be a most costly affair. Turning to the upkeep of fleet units the same expensive conditions are shown. The German navy regulations lay down that a small protected cruiser may every fiscal year expend \$54,500 on repairs, refitting and ship's accessories. For the same class of vessel in England \$35,000 is considered the limit for similar purposes. The writer also declares that the clerical staff at the Wilhelmstrasse Marine Office is at least four times as numerous as at Whitehall.

The German Ministry of War has just celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, and the Kaiser has given unstinted praise to "this ministry that has performed its duties with great fidelity and sacrifice and has prepared and strengthened the army so that the military forces always have been capable of fulfilling their great task as the strong and unconquerable protector of the fatherland."

Thirty-eight knots, or forty-three land miles, an hour is the latest performance of that fastest of all ships afloat, the British destroyer *Swift*, which is twice the size of the usual ocean-going destroyer and whose special business is to destroy destroyers.

The London Globe's humorist takes advantage of the linotype's misfire in the Graphic's account of the launch of the U.S. battleship *Delaware*, where it is said that "her armament will consist of ten 12-inch *buns* in turrets," etc. "Often and often," says the Globe's humorist, "as our jaws crushed on the surface of railway buffet confectionery, we have wondered whether some use would not be found for these formidable objects, full of



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latent force; and now we see that America, again getting right ahead of us, has introduced into her Navy one of the most powerful missiles of modern times."

A strongly fortified naval base, with an extensive harbor, is being made by the Japanese government at Keesung, in Northeast Formosa, according to a report made by the American ship Elwell, which reached Esquimaux, B.C., Feb. 26.

The power of the melodrama in arousing the patriotic spirit is being exemplified in the public furore created in London by the production of "An Englishman's Home." It is a crude and illogically constructed play, but it goes to the real heart of the military weakness of England. It represents the home of a self-satisfied, middle-class Englishman who, at the opening of the play, prates of the way the people would rise to defend the country. Suddenly the invasion comes, and the people rise, but, being untrained, they are virtually helpless before the well-organized enemy, and the play ends with the Englishman's home in ruins. The author is Major Guy Louis Du Maurier, D.S.O., Royal Fusiliers, who is a son of George Du Maurier, the famous Punch artist and author of "Trilby." Major Du Maurier has seen much active service. His drama has resulted in a wave of recruiting that is sweeping over the country and bringing as many as a thousand recruits a day to the colors. Some employers have offered inducements to their workmen to join the territorial forces, and one of the largest insurance companies, of which Lord Rothschild is president, has adopted a resolution requiring all its clerks to join the territorial army by March 1. The old London Scottish Regiment, whose ranks are far from full, paraded the streets on Feb. 6 with bagpipes, playing for the purpose of attracting recruits. The Nautical Service League, headed by Field Marshal Lord Roberts, as already stated in our columns, has issued an appeal, showing how a consistent scheme of universal military service would place 400,000 trained soldiers at the call of the government in a few years. A dozen theatrical companies have been formed to present the piece through the provinces

and the good work of stirring the people will continue. It is a singular commentary on human nature and national character that what the appeals of the greatest soldiers and leaders of popular opinion have been unable to bring about has been achieved by a sensational theatrical production, and the British public have been brought face to face with the weaknesses of a military system that has not behind it something more than the self-satisfied confidence of Brown, the smug owner of "The Englishman's Home," who, when the occasion required, did not know even how to fire a gun. The London United Service Gazette suggests that "this recrudescence of the Mafficking spirit among a people famed, hitherto, for their coolness and common sense, should appeal to all sober-thinking men and make them consider whether we are not going too far and making ourselves ridiculous before the whole world." True patriots, this paper thinks, are not born of melodramatic fear, and "if we want to know what a real and not a sham inspiration of patriotism is, we need only go to the great historical dramas of Shakespeare, dramas which did their part in rousing England to meet the long-looming peril of Spain, and raised her to an unexampled greatness in character and in material power."

With the correction of abuses in the British army medical department, following the Boer War, the military surgeons of Great Britain are assuming a position of authority in Army medical affairs which presages the inauguration of a new era in the matter of the jurisdiction of medical officers. Lord Middleton, who as Secretary of State for War founded the Royal Army Medical College, on the Thames Embankment, London, for the instruction of army physicians, recognizes this change in the relation of the medical officer to the combatant officer. At a recent dinner, given in his honor by the members of the college, Lord Middleton said that never again in regard to sanitation would the principal medical officer in the field play "second fiddle" to any combatant officer whatever, for, he asserted, it is now realized that for every wounded man a medical officer would have to heal he could save a dozen lives by the sanitation of his hospital, by the proper selection of the site of camps, and by control of water. The London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association notes that "this is very different from the spirit of a former commander-in-chief of the British army, Lord Wolseley, who not very long ago, in an official publication, advised commanding officers to pay no attention to the recommendations of medical officers, for he had never known one to make a wise one!"

While naval reorganization is engaging the attention of reformers on this side of the water, the British Navy Medical Service is to be submitted to the probe of an investigating committee, of which Sir John Durnford is chairman. Some of the complaints refer to service afloat, some to matters ashore, and others are purely medical drawbacks. Such military authorities as the Army and Navy Gazette admit that, apart from the grievances, there are many points in organization which need inquiry and possibly reform.

Now that our own navy yards have been under the fire of critics, it is interesting to dwell upon the scope of the new British naval establishment at Rosyth. One section comprises a submarine depot, boat slip, pumping station, and electric powerhouse. This work will be finished in four and a half years. When this is completed Rosyth will be an adequate base for destroyers and submarines. The second section provides for a large basin having an area of over fifty acres, an entrance lock available for use as a dock, 850 feet long, 110 feet wide at entrances, and with 36 feet of water over the sill at lower water spring tide. There will be a dock, entered from the basin, which will be 750 feet long, 100 feet wide at entrance, and 36 feet deep over the sill. This dock will be subdivisible for use as two drydocks, and provision will be made for lengthening it to 1,000 feet. The second section of the contract is to be finished in seven years. One aspect of the under-



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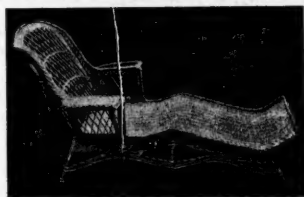
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(The truth needs no quotation marks)

taking, which should be considered by naval dock builders the world over, is the recognition of the necessity of making docks that can be accommodated to swift advances in naval construction, such as the jump to the Dreadnought class of battleship, with all that meant in the way of greater width and greater draft. Care has been taken at Rosyth to arrange for further extension, ample space having been acquired for the purpose.

The Hampshire Telegraph thus notes the latest achievement of the British army aeroplane, in which it "beat all its previous records": "Stuck in the mud and had to be hauled out by a squad of engineers; rose a few feet off the ground, traveled 100 yards, and came down with a bump; tire burst and wheel buckled by the bump, which ended the trial." Though there may be some ground for considering the possibility of a German invasion of England by balloon, there is no immediate prospect that the British aerial navy will be able to show itself a two-power fleet.

The pattern of the projected British army rifle is being discussed with very great interest. It is generally believed that the weight of the barrel will be increased in order to make a higher muzzle velocity possible.

A fleet of paper, not on paper, is the latest German idea. Two engineering experts, Dr. Wagner, one of the technical advisers to the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, Stettin, and Herr von Radinger, director of the Howaldt Shipbuilding Yard, Kiel, have, according to the Daily Express, invented a new material from which battleships, ocean liners, and all other kinds of sea-going vessels, motor cars, bicycles, railway locomotives, railway cars, trams, and other street vehicles, buildings of all kinds, and street paving can be made. This material is a combination of paper and various fabrics, chiefly linen, raw silk, and cambric. These different constituents of the new material are bound together by steel wire. The inventors have conducted exhaustive experiments which, according to their statements, have demonstrated that their new material is more durable and possesses greater power of resistance than aluminum or steel. It is very light, can be manufactured cheaply, is fireproof, and proof against damp.



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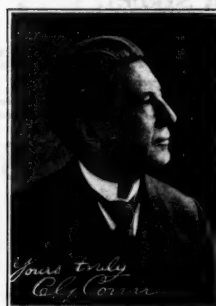
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SEALED proposals, endorsed "Proposals for condensing equipment," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., March 27, 1909, and then there publicly opened, for furnishing and installing condensing equipment and piping for one 1,000 kilowatt alternator at the navy yard, New York. Plan and specification can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. B. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. February 20, 1909.

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